DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 366 431 PS 021 988

AUTHOR	Nagle, Ami; And Others
TITLE	Illinois Kids Count 1993: Imagine the Possibilities. County by County Data and Prescription for Change.
INSTITUTION	Voices for Illinois Children, Chicago.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Greenwich, CT.; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Chicago, IL.; Kraft General Foods Foundation, Glenview, IL.
PUB DATE	93
NOTE	117p.; For related documents, see ED 352 196 and PS 021 987.
AVAILABLE FROM	Voices for Illinois Children, 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604 ($10; $5 for bound photocopy).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Academic Achievement; *Child Health; *Child Welfare; Comparative Analysis; *Counties; Early Childhood Education; Economic Factors; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Structure; *Local Norms; Poverty; Program Effectiveness; Public Policy; State Aid; State Surveys; Statistical Data
IDENTIFIERS	*Illinois

ABSTRACT

This report provides a statistical profile of child and family well-being in Illinois, on a county-by-county basis, considering education, health, special needs, economic security, and urban and rural concerns. Comparisons of statewide data to those for neighboring states are also included. In education, information is presented on spending per pupil, Head Start enrollment, and children in special education. In child health, data are provided for prenatal care, infant mortality, and low-birthweight babies. A section on children with special needs examines statistics on at-risk families, indications of abuse and neglect, and children in foster care. For economic security, facts about poverty, family structure, families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, median family income, and unemployment are introduced. Specific policy recommendations to improve conditions in each of these areas are presented. A discussion of methodology and sources is also included. (MDM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 366 431

kids count

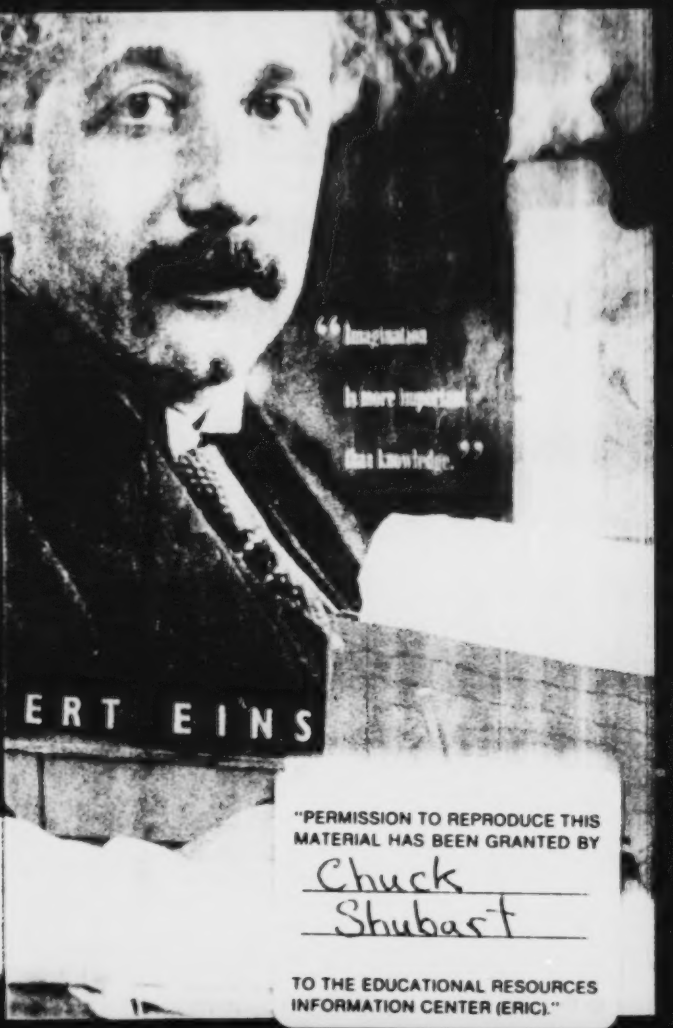
Imagine the Possibilities...

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.



"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Chuck Shubart
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

PS 021988

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois. Special emphasis is placed on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health, or family stress.

Voices is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices generates support from civic, business, and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children.

The Kids First Agenda of this report outlines steps that primarily the state can take to improve the condition of Illinois' children. Voices for Illinois Children acknowledges and dedicates this report to individuals who make a critical impact on the lives of children. These individuals include parents, teachers, volunteers who work with children in schools and through organizations, grandparents, uncles, aunts—and all individuals who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through an example of caring, patience, creativity, and humor. These are individuals who hold a firm commitment to the notion that each child is a precious gift. As Abraham Lincoln once declared, reminding adults of the role of the child: "The fate of humanity is in his hands."

Illinois Kids Count: Imagine the Possibilities was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is administered by the Center for the Study of Social Policy. The printing of this report was made possible in part by grants from the John. D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and Kraft General Foods.

The data for this report was compiled by Voices for Illinois Children. A portion of the data was supplied by the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

All photography is by John Booz. Design is by Desktop Edit Shop.

If you would like additional copies of *Illinois Kids Count: Imagine the Possibilities*, please send a check for $10 to Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Voices also has specific information on each county available free of charge. For an individual county fact sheet, write or call Voices at (312) 456-0600.

Please feel free to copy all or portions of this report. We welcome its further dissemination but please acknowledge Voices in any reproduction, quotation or use.

Foreword

Last year, Voices for Illinois Children released two Kids Count publications. A data book, *A Snap Shot of Our Future*, documented some of the facts about children's lives in Illinois. *An Illinois Report Card 1992* gave the state a grade of D-minus in how it cares for its children.

The response to these publications was telling. School teachers, social workers, medical professionals and parents from across the state recognized in the facts and figures a reality they face every day: the eighties were not kind to children and families, and 1992 was not a good year to be a child in Illinois.

The state's low grade was a call to action for many outraged citizens. Hundreds of individuals joined the *Kids First Action Network*, formed by Voices for people from around the state who are willing to work with us to ensure the state does all it can to achieve higher grades in the future.

This year, again, the news from Kids Count is not good. We've examined data from every county in the state, adding an analysis of economic conditions faced by families such as excessive housing costs, and of the economic effect of single, mother wage-earners. We also have analyzed some of the problems children face, and developed an agenda for addressing those problems. The new "snap shot" is a darker picture because although the number of children in the state is decreasing, the number of children with problems is increasing.

And although many politicians have run for office with children's issues in their platforms, Illinois' dismal record indicates too many have walked away from children's needs. Kids are simply not a priority in this state. They will remain the state's poorest and most neglected age group unless we turn politicians' promises into concrete improvements.

This means our work is cut out for us. While parents bear primary responsibility for meeting the needs of their children, they need society's support to do their job well. Community institutions such as schools, service and religious organizations have a vital role in creating an environment supportive of children. The private sector can help by fostering family-friendly policies in the workplace and beyond.

The state, just as it allocates vast resources to repair roads and bridges, must pay attention as the human infrastructure falls apart around us. Today's children are the bridge to our future.

We have called this year's report *Imagine the Possibilities*. We ask our readers to imagine a time in the future when Illinois is the best state for children, a time when every child in Illinois has the opportunity to become a healthy, well-educated and productive adult. We know the cost-effective tools it will take to achieve this goal. All we need today is the political, social and personal will to put the tools to work.

Table of Contents

Foreword 1

Executive Summary 3

Kids First Agenda 5

Comparison to Neighboring States 6

Education 9

Health 19

Special Needs 27

Economic Security 35

Age Breakdown by Counties 48

Methodology and Sources 52

Endnotes 54

Acknowledgements 55

Executive Summary

Illinois families and communities have undergone great change in recent years. Three factors have influenced this change:

- The national economy. The weakened economy has compelled employers to reduce wages and benefits, and eliminate jobs.
- Government support for communities and social services. During the 1980s, the federal government cut back services to children and families. State government was left to pick up these services, yet often did not.
- Changes in family structure. There has been an increase in single-mother families, whose economic status is historically lower than single-male or two-parent families.

Families, understandably, began to struggle under these pressures. Children are the unlucky victims of these trends.

Kids Count 1993: Imagine the Possibilities paints a statistical portrait of child and family well-being in Illinois. Well-being, though difficult to define, is clearly affected by quality of education, health, economic security and family support. In this report we present both the most up-to-date information available from government sources, and trend data where available. This information allows us to better understand what is happening to our children and families today.

Illinois' 102 counties are home to 3.3 million children. The counties vary considerably in many ways, including population (in 1989, Cook County had 1.4 million children, while Pope County had 1,200 children) and resources (Lake County had a 1989 median family income of $52,308, while Alexander County had a median family income of $19,399). Where possible, we discuss geographic trends revealed by the indicators of child well-being. We found that many of the problems children face exist in rural and urban counties alike.

Two patterns emerged from this report: First, while the number of Illinois children is shrinking, the proportion of children facing the risk of educational failure, violence and economic hardship is increasing. Second, economic hardship has a significant impact on the lives of children. Economic hardship affects the availability of quality education, health services, social services and other family supports.

EDUCATION

Quality education is a child's surest path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well being.

- According to standards set by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance, the average cost of an adequate education in the 1991-92 school year was $4,170. Only 22 counties met the Task Force's recommended spending level.
- The high school graduation rate dropped 3 percent between 1985 and 1990.
- Funding for Illinois' schools is heavily influenced by local property values, a fact that leads to large disparities in per pupil spending among counties. In DuPage County, spending is $5,370 per pupil, with 85 percent coming from local contributions. In Macoupin County, spending is $3,459 per pupil, with 26 percent from local sources.
- Five of the counties that had at least 20 percent children in poverty had no state-funded Children At Risk of Academic Failure preschool programs.

HEALTH

Good health care that begins before a child is born saves lives and money, and reduces later health problems. Unfortunately, many Illinoisans either are uninsured or underinsured.

- About 400,000 Illinois children have no health insurance.
- Women who receive prenatal care are less likely to have babies with low birth weight, which is the leading cause of infant mortality. While 87 percent of all Illinois women received first trimester prenatal care in 1991, this was 8 percent fewer than in 1980.
- While infant mortality has been on the decline in recent decades, it remains a serious problem. Twenty-eight states have a better rate of infant mortality than Illinois. Between 1987 and 1991, 10,546 Illinois children died before their first birthdays.

SPECIAL NEEDS

More and more families are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic trends that erode historic family supports. Increasingly, drugs, violence and economic hardship are harming Illinois families and children.

- Almost 1 in every 8 first births in 1991 were to unwed, teenage mothers who had not completed high school.
- Between 1985 and 1992, there was a 131 percent increase in the number of children in foster care.
- Rural and urban counties had a similar rate of child abuse and neglect victims.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Economics affects children both directly and indirectly. If a child's family is poor, it is likely to be unable to afford the basics and likely to have only limited access to health care and social services. Children suffer indirectly when their community at large is undergoing hard times: Children from high-unemployment areas have been found to have a more pessimistic view of the world of work, whether or not their own parents are jobless.

- Poverty robs children of their childhood and determines the educational opportunities and social and health services available to them. Almost 1 in every 5 Illinois children is poor.

- For certain types of families, poverty is increasing. Poverty among single-female headed households increased 7 percent between 1979 and 1989.
- Some areas of the state have suffered greater economic hardship in the last decade than others due to changes in the types of jobs available and to a general economic downturn. In 14 counties median family income decreased 10 percent or more between 1978 and 1989.

URBAN AND RURAL

Illinois is a state with large urban centers and extensive rural areas. While these areas are dissimilar, children and families living there face similar problems.

Urban areas often have a greater concentration of problems that confront children and families—such as poverty, exposure to crime and drug-abuse—but it is not necessarily true that urban areas are significantly more likely to experience problems than rural areas.

- Rural counties are just as likely as urban counties to have children in poverty. Urban counties are more likely to have impoverished families headed by single females. But over the last decade, the number of impoverished female-headed families in rural counties has increased six times faster than in urban counties.
- Mothers from rural and urban counties had about the same exposure to first trimester prenatal care in 1991.

CONCLUSION

The above summary is a snapshot of Illinois' children. Childhood is a window of opportunity for investment in our future. According to our findings, our children are in great danger, a danger that increases in scope and complexity every day.

Kids First Agenda

EDUCATION

1. The state must increase its support in an equitable manner so each school district is guaranteed a basic level of funding, such as the benchmark recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.
2. Quality early childhood education is the foundation for later excellence. Illinois must increase funding for preschool in coordination with the federal Head Start program until every qualified child is served, while not sacrificing quality.
3. Illinois should guarantee access to quality special education programs by additional appropriations that help local districts pay for special education mandates.
4. The state should provide adequate funding for phasing in the full implementation of early intervention services over the next five years.

HEALTH

1. Illinois should adopt a comprehensive plan for providing health services to low- and moderate-income children and families uncovered by private health insurance or Medicaid.
2. To expand access to care, Medicaid and other publicly funded health plans should pay for the services of qualified professionals such as midwives and nurse practitioners.
3. The state should improve access to immunizations and primary care.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

1. Illinois should continue to help children and troubled families through improved family preservation programs.
2. Illinois must provide comprehensive health care, quality education and prompt and meaningful support to foster children, and expand financial support and training for foster parents.
3. The state should fully implement all court-ordered child welfare reforms.
4. The Juvenile Court Act should be revised to reflect a more integrated and effective response to the escalating number of child abuse and neglect cases.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1. Currently only 10 percent of mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are able to enroll in AFDC job-training programs. At a minimum, Illinois should match untapped federal job-training funds already available, allowing the number enrolled to nearly double.
2. Illinois must make work pay for families making the transition from welfare. This requires extending health care, child care and education benefits to welfare recipients who take low-income jobs. These new wage-earners must be allowed to keep a larger portion of their welfare grants as they transition to independence.
3. AFDC payments must rise. Combined benefits from AFDC and food stamps should bring families at least up to the federal poverty level.
4. The state should reduce excessive state and local tax burdens on low-income working parents. One remedy is to adopt a new tax system that incorporates state earned income tax credits and graduated income tax rates.
5. Affordable housing for low-income and poor families must be increased.

Comparison to Neighboring States

One way to understand Illinois' progress in child welfare indicators is to compare it to trends nationally and in other midwestern states.

According to the national *Kids Count Data Book*, Illinois ranks 38th[1] out of all 50 states and Washington, D.C., in a variety of education, health, special needs and economic opportunity indicators.[2] Illinois' rank dropped three places since just last year. This places Illinois in about the bottom quarter of all the states.

Of our six neighboring states (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana), Michigan is the only one that ranks below Illinois on indicators of childhood well-being.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Illinois has a median family income of $34,917.[3] That places Illinois 4th among its neighboring states.

Illinois has a higher child poverty rate (21 percent) than its midwestern neighbors. In the midwest, Wisconsin had the lowest child poverty rate of 12 percent.

Comparison to Neighboring States

	Illinois (38th*)	Wisconsin (8th)	Michigan (40th)	Indiana (29th)	Minnesota (2nd)	Iowa (5th)	Missouri (36th)
Percent of Births Below Birth Weight	8%	6%	8%	7%	5%	5%	7%
Rate of Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	11	8	11	10	7	8	9
Child Death Rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 Children)	29	25	30	30	21	26	33
Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens	10%	8%	27%	10%	6%	7%	10%
Percent of Students Graduating	73%	83%	62%	72%	89%	83%	70%
Percent of Children in Poverty	21%	12%	20%	19%	19%	14%	18%
Teen Violent Death Rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 Teens)	73	67	73	62	56	58	82
Rate of Juvenile Violent Crime Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 Violent Crimes)	289	347	356	398	162	160	567
Percent of Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force Ages 16-19	5%	2%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%
Percent of Families Headed by a Single Parent	28%	19%	27%	26%	21%	16%	22%

** National rank*

1 In this and in other rankings, the higher the rank, the worse the position.

2 This is based on percent of low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, percent of births that are to single teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent graduating from high school, percent of teens not in school and not in labor force, teen violent death rate, percent of children in poverty, and percent of children in single-parent families.

3 This is an average of 1987-1991 data.

HEALTH

In Illinois, health problems have been worsening in comparison to other midwestern states. In 1990, an estimated 393,000 children did not have health insurance. Illinois ranks 5th out of six neighboring states in the number of children enrolled in insurance programs.

Illinois had a 1991 infant mortality rate of 10.7 deaths per 1,000 births. In the midwest the lowest infant mortality rate was in Minnesota, with 7 deaths per 1,000 births. Illinois ranks 44th nationally in infant mortality even though the infant mortality rate improved by 1 child per 1,000 births between 1985 and 1990.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Of all the births to first-time mothers in Illinois in 1991, 13 percent were to unwed, single teen mothers who had not completed a high school diploma. In the midwest only Missouri and Indiana had a similar proportion of new families at risk (13 percent each). The midwestern state with the lowest percent of at-risk first births is Iowa with 9 percent.

EDUCATION

Of the midwestern states, Illinois ranks 4th out of seven in the percent of children graduating from high school. In 1991, 73 percent of children in Illinois graduated from high school. Nationally, Illinois ranks 25 out of 51.

PREVENTION

- every $1 on childhood immunizations saves $10 in later medical costs
- every $1 spent on the prenatal WIC program saves up to $3 in hospital costs for low birth-weight babies
- every $1 for quality preschool education, such as comprehensive Head Start, saves at least $3 in later special education, crime, welfare and other costs
- every $1 on comprehensive prenatal care through Medicaid saves $3.38 in later health costs
- every $1 for comprehensive job training, education and support services through Job Corps saves $1.46 in later crime, welfare and other costs and lost tax revenues
- every $765 a month for homelessness prevention and support services—as shown in one model program—saves $3,000 a month to shelter a homeless family in a hotel

What this county data doesn't show

Communities and statewide organizations need up-to-date local information to design effective responses to the needs of children and families. In many cases, however, comparable county information is simply unavailable. These are some examples of this information gap in Illinois:

Health insurance: Although the issue of health care coverage is taking center stage at the federal level, Illinois does not know how many families lack health care insurance in each county. Due to the increase in service sector jobs, which frequently provide no health insurance, this issue is of particular importance for low-income working families.

Immunization: The immunization rate of young children is one of the most important health indicators because it measures whether children are getting this most basic care. Current data comes from retrospective surveys of children entering kindergarten. The surveys review immunization histories, focusing on the child's first 24 months. The Illinois Department of Public Health estimates that 50 pecent of infants and toddlers missed some or all recommended vaccinations.

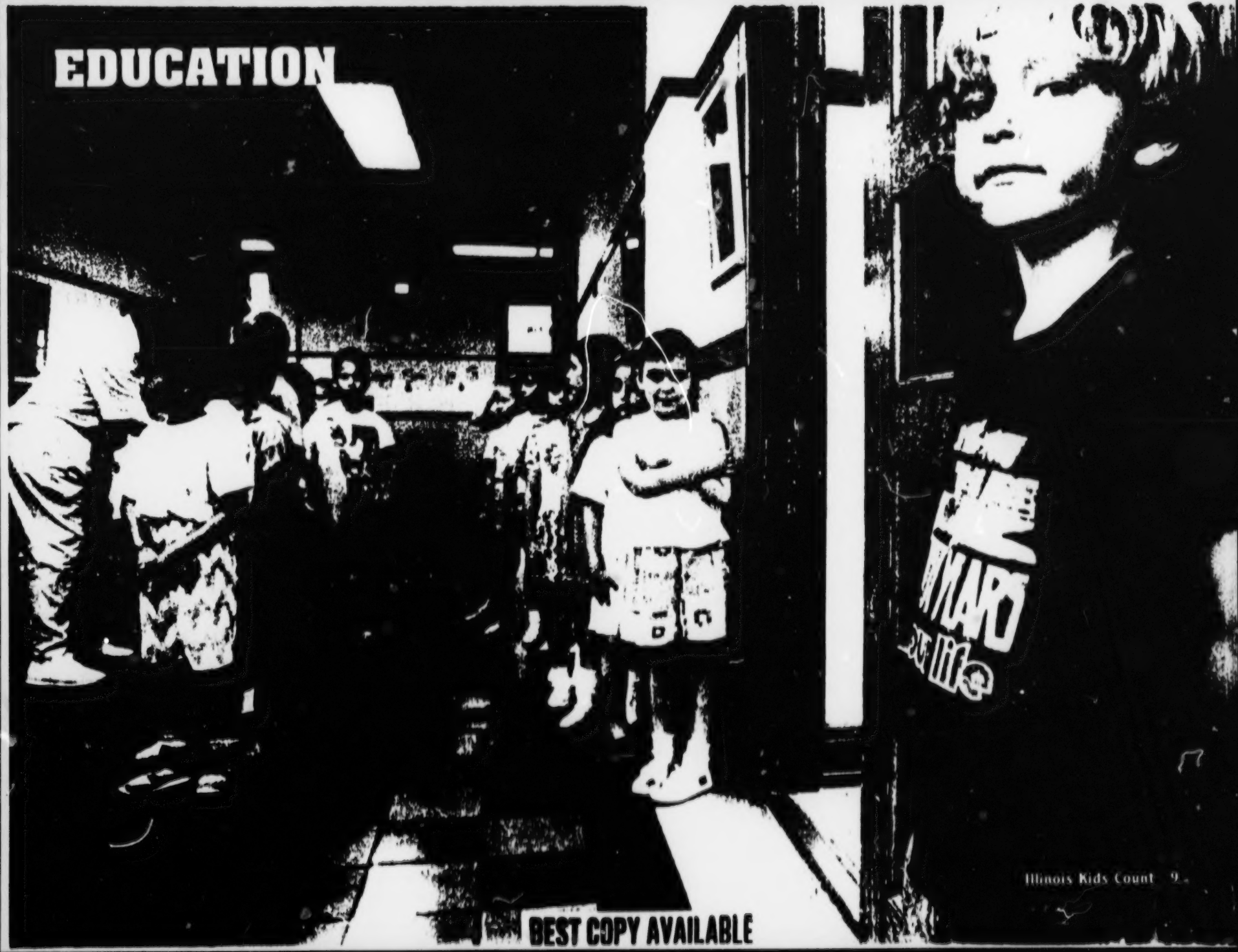
Lead poisoning: Similarly, the state has no universal data collection system that shows the number of children who suffer from lead poisoning. A new law requires lead screening for children under age six upon entry to licensed child-care programs, preschool or kindergarten.

Hunger and homelessness: The Illinois Coalition to End Homelessness estimates 100,000 persons are homeless in Illinois. But no one knows for sure how many individuals and families are homeless, or how many experience hunger. These indicators of children's well-being are key to assessing the level of economic security the state provides.

Child support: Lack of child support enforcement is a major factor in determining the number of female-headed households living in poverty. Despite this, Illinois has no statewide data base of all families that are receiving, or should be receiving, court-mandated child support. There is no central depositary for child support cases.

Child care: Fragmented funding streams and multiple providers make it difficult to know by county the number of children being cared for during all or part of the day by someone other than their parents.

EDUCATION



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Inadequate Per-Pupil Education Spending by County

☐ Counties with inadequate countywide per-pupil spending 1991-92

Quality education is a child's surest path to personal growth, responsible citizenship and economic well-being. This is particularly true for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Global competition and the growing demands of the workplace make the benefits of education a necessity for each child, and the key to Illinois' economic future.

Some measures indicate educational quality has gained slightly in recent years. Results of the 1992 Illinois Goals Assessment Program test for elementary school students suggest modest progress in math and writing since 1989, while reading scores have dipped slightly.

Modest gains, however, have not kept pace with growing demands for skilled employees. The cold fact is state aid per child in inflation-adjusted dollars has dropped by one-sixth for Illinois elementary and secondary schools since the mid-1970s. The state's share of public education spending has slipped to an all-time low of 33 percent.

Money alone won't insure higher student achievement. But inadequate resources together with the harmful effects of poverty can almost insure failure. Inadequate resources can mean children attend crowded classrooms where individual needs go unmet. Computer and science equipment, new books and supplies may become beyond reach. Attracting talented teachers may grow harder. And repairs of shabby facilities, which have been shown to slow learning, might go undone.[1]

The stresses of poverty further beset thousands of children, following them into the classrooms. In the 1991-92 school year, 14 percent of all Illinois students attended schools in counties where 30 percent or more of the students live in poverty. Meanwhile, the increasing diversity of our population places additional demands on schools. The percentage of students receiving special education as well as the number of immigrants needing English language instruction have risen significantly since the seventies.

Two important statistics reveal problems with the disparity and amount of educational resources in Illinois. Preschool is a proven key to preparing children at risk of failure for later classroom success. Yet the major publicly subsidized programs—state pre-kindergarten and Head Start—together are available to less than half Illinois' eligible 3- to 5-year-olds. Secondly, per pupil spending on elementary and secondary education varies widely from county to county, and among districts within counties.

CHILDREN ENROLLED IN ILLINOIS' PUBLICLY FUNDED PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

The earliest years of a child's life are critical for laying the foundation for later learning and development. Some children enter kindergarten or first grade already noticeably behind their peers. As a result they experience difficulty in school right from the start. Some of these children will never catch up. But there is a proven remedy: effective preschool education. Children enrolled in preschool register important gains in formal skills in first grade compared to children who did not enter preschool.

The Illinois story

Federal Head Start and the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure programs are the two most important publicly funded preschool providers in the state. The populations served by the programs overlap, but the eligibility criteria for each are different.

The Children at Risk program, implemented in 1986, requires each school district to identify children with academic, linguistic, social or health problems that act as a barrier to success in school. Statewide, 29,443 children ages 3 to 5 were served in 1992, an increase of 4,989 over the previous year. This is 6 percent of all state children in the age group.[2]

Head Start, the national War on Poverty program begun in 1965, provides comprehensive preschool, health and social services, and parental involvement for low-income students and their families. In Illinois, 28,802 children ages 3 to 5 were funded for Head Start in 1992. Many more children, however, were eligible (an estimated 78,200 in the previous year).

The county picture

The largest number of children served by Children at Risk in 1992 was in Cook County, with 14,009 children served. In Piatt County, only 9 students were enrolled. Of the 28 counties with at least a 20 percent student poverty rate, five had no children enrolled in the Children at Risk program. Cook County also had the most children served by Head Start children in 1992, 16,379.

SPENDING ON EDUCATION

The Illinois story

The state's contribution for education per pupil in 1990 ranked a lowly 38th in the nation.[3] Moreover, the state plunged from seventh in the nation to 44th in adjusted per capita spending on education from 1978 to 1988.[4]

A good indication of resources available to educate students in each school district is the district's per pupil revenue—that is, the total dollars generated by local property taxes, state aid and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district. In 1991, the Legislative Task Force on School Finance determined the average cost of an adequate education in Illinois in 1990-91 was $4,053. (This figure averages the costs of grade school and the higher costs of high school.) By adjusting this for inflation, we identified an adequacy level for the 1991-92 school year of $4,170. Seventy-eight percent of counties did not meet this average.

Illinois' funding system creates a heavy reliance on local property taxes—and dramatic disparities in funding among schools. Failure in 1992 of the Illinois constitutional amendment on education dampened hopes of adequate funding for many districts that suffer from low assessed property valuation and poor state support. The amendment would have forced the state to pay for more than half of the total cost of an adequate education. More than 57 percent of voters supported the amendment, just shy of the 60 percent required for ratification.

The county picture

The highest average amount spent per pupil in 1992 was $5,877 in Cook County. The lowest average was $3,459 in Macoupin County. Only 22 counties met or exceeded the Task Force recommendation on spending per pupil.

Schools in districts with extensive local resources from high assessed property valuation tend to have the greatest per pupil revenue. Schools in the state's southern tip and metropolitan Chicago have higher than average per pupil revenue, yet they have special problems. These are schools with many especially needy students—primarily economically disadvantaged pupils, or ones in need of costly special education or bilingual programs—so they receive large amounts of poverty funds and federal and state categorical dollars. And while categorical dollars go toward mandated programs designed to meet special needs, unfortunately they often only partially fund the programs, thus placing an added burden on local taxpayers.

Disparities among counties in per pupil revenues are significant, but mask even wider disparities among districts within many counties. Within Cook County, for instance, districts' funding ranged from a high of around $11,000 to a low of around $3,000 per student.

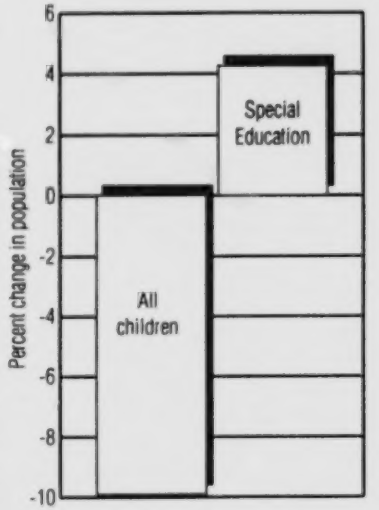
SPECIAL EDUCATION

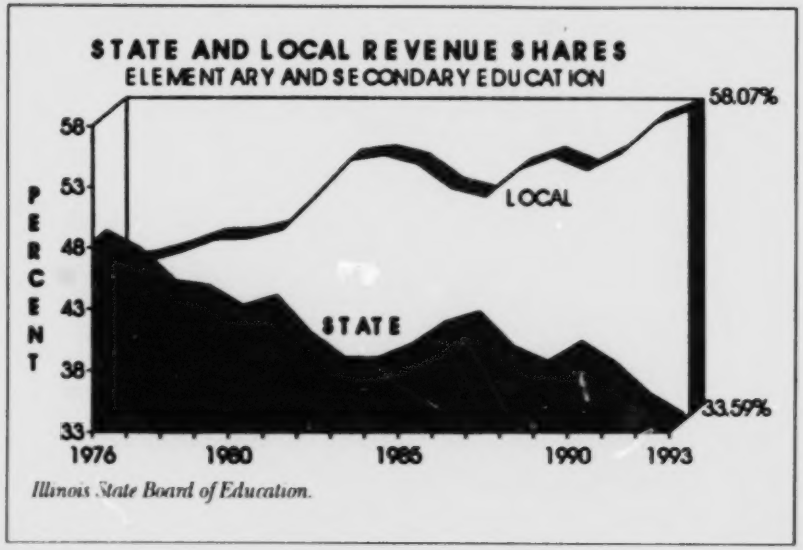
All children with disabilities are entitled to a "free and appropriate public education" in the "least restrictive environment." This has been the law of the land since 1975. This federal law gives local school districts ultimate responsibility for educating students with disabilities, including providing these students the accommodations they need.

Special education students are children with every type of disability—physical, mental and emotional. They come from all income levels, racial groups and every part of the state. An estimated 10 percent of children nationwide need special education programs. The best way to reduce the number of students who need special education is to provide early intervention services in the first three years of life to help prevent developmental delays from becoming later disabilities.

In the 1991-92 school year, 253,002 children statewide were enrolled in special education programs. This total is up 4 percent since the 1980-81 school year even though the overall school-age population has fallen. The largest increase in special education enrollment since 1980-81 was 83 percent in Jefferson County. The largest decrease was 57 percent in Mercer County.

Changes in Population Between 1980 and 1991





Illinois State Board of Education.

EDUCATION GOAL

Public schools serve the democratic belief that all children deserve the opportunity to learn, grow and achieve their dreams. We count on schools to equip children to overcome surroundings beset by poverty, drug abuse and violence. Adequate education arms students with work skills an increasingly complex world demands.

NEXT STEPS

1. The state must increase its support in an equitable manner so each school district is guaranteed a basic level of funding, such as the benchmark recommended by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance.

2. Quality early childhood education is the foundation for later excellence. Illinois must increase funding for state-funded preschool in coordination with the federal Head Start program until every qualified child is served, while not sacrificing quality.

3. Illinois should guarantee access to quality special education programs by additional appropriations that help local districts pay for unfunded mandates .

4. Illinois should fully implement early intervention services for young children with developmental delays.

Children in Head Start and Illinois' Children at Risk Program 1991-92

	Number of Children 3-5 yrs old	State Funded Pre-Kindergarten No. of Children	Federally Funded Head Start No. of Children	Percent of all Children served by Head Start or Pre-K
Adams	2,889	333	259	20.5%
Alexander	550	156	106	47.6%
Bond	627	157	20	28.2%
Boone	1,475	15	34	3.3%
Brown	211	14	13	12.8%
Bureau	1,542	106	34	9.1%
Calhoun	229	0	20	*
Carroll	662	102	34	20.5%
Cass	566	35	23	10.2%
Champaign	7,042	303	318	8.8%
Christian	1,406	145	92	16.9%
Clark	633	0	34	*
Clay	558	32	46	14.0%
Clinton	1,505	371	32	26.8%
Coles	1,801	380	102	26.8%
Cook	222,783	14,009	16,379	13.6%
Crawford	804	95	24	14.8%
Cumberland	524	0	32	*
DeKalb	2,964	142	51	6.5%
DeWitt	721	54	29	11.5%
Douglas	919	0	34	*
DuPage	37,371	413	396	2.2%
Edgar	772	34	58	11.9%
Edwards	328	16	32	14.6%
Effingham	1,706	0	58	*
Fayette	849	0	46	*
Ford	598	0	0	*
Franklin	1,554	0	96	*
Fulton	1,366	36	135	12.5%
Gallatin	239	25	44	28.9%
Greene	698	306	57	52.0%
Grundy	1,400	54	17	5.1%
Hamilton'	335	215	44	77.3%
Hancock	862	74	36	12.8%
Hardin	193	13	40	27.5%
Henderson	326	15	46	18.7%
Henry	2,204	213	75	13.1%
Iroquois	1,295	124	21	11.2%
Jackson	2,047	562	183	36.4%
Jasper	510	30	18	9.4%
Jefferson"	1,665	224	142	22.0%
Jersey	953	102	23	13.1%
Jo Daviess	926	123	17	15.1%
Johnson	327	86	30	35.5%
Kane	16,922	647	476	6.6%
Kankakee	4,497	417	330	16.6%
Kendall	1,906	93	34	6.7%
Knox	2,133	284	147	20.2%
Lake	26,018	714	545	4.8%
LaSalle	4,527	199	139	7.5%
Lawrence	658	49	52	15.3%
Lee	1,481	0	50	*
Livingston	1,655	99	71	10.3%
Logan	1,234	26	56	6.6%
Macon	4,814	367	305	14.0%
Macoupin	1,975	154	131	14.4%
Madison	11,020	662	564	11.1%
Marion	1,869	0	172	*
Marshall	499	0	17	*
Mason	669	0	49	*
Massac	544	352	72	77.9%
McDonough	1,066	129	46	16.4%
McHenry	9,565	272	204	5.0%
McLean	5,247	133	186	6.1%
Menard	496	68	12	16.1%
Mercer	695	0	34	*
Monroe	1,016	15	34	4.8%
Montgomery	1,270	215	70	22.4%
Morgan	1,442	25	95	8.3%
Moultrie	569	0	0	*
Ogle	2,058	20	51	3.4%
Peoria	7,907	544	531	13.6%
Perry	841	0	55	*
Piatt	690	9	17	*
Pike	726	13	87	13.8%
Pope	150	20	20	26.7%
Pulaski	366	135	130	72.4%
Putnam	257	44	17	23.7%
Randolph	1,357	94	67	11.9%
Richland"'	753	29	34	8.4%
Rock Island	6,220	320	426	12.0%
Saint Clair	12,720	432	1,227	13.0%
Saline	948	96	108	21.5%
Sangamon	7,815	813	294	14.2%
Schuyler	268	0	14	*
Scott	261	0	0	*
Shelby	905	0	52	*
Stark	277	0	17	*
Stephenson	2,119	57	155	10.0%
Tazewell	5,382	258	266	9.7%
Union	674	244	74	47.2%
Vermilion	3,706	389	324	19.2%
Wabash	547	44	58	18.6%
Warren	792	30	97	16.0%
Washington	642	30	0	*
Wayne	694	86	56	20.5%
White	629	83	50	21.1%
Whiteside	2,567	174	135	12.0%
Will	18,190	287	654	5.2%
Williamson	2,246	0	119	*
Winnebago	11,466	1,110	410	13.3%
Woodford	1,500	48	36	5.6%
Illinois	**508,335**	**29,443**	**28,802**	**11.5%**

** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.'*

' Hamilton includes 124 children who are served by a multi-county unit.
" Jefferson includes 125 children who are served by a multi-county unit.
"' Richland includes 17 children who are served by a multi-county unit.

1991-1992 School Year Source of Funding and Per-pupil Expenditures

	Total Dollars	% of total from GSA	% of total From Categor.	% of total From Local	Average Daily Att.	Per Pupil Expenditures
Adams	35,214,399	38.8%	27.6%	33.5%	9,280	3,795
Alexander	9,085,269	42.1%	45.4%	12.5%	1,747	5,200
Bond	8,808,503	47.7%	24.2%	28.1%	2,265	3,889
Boone	17,599,336	37.1%	11.2%	51.7%	5,034	3,496
Brown	2,893,020	40.6%	26.5%	32.9%	717	4,035
Bureau	23,422,584	38.0%	16.9%	45.1%	6,025	3,888
Calhoun	3,043,159	42.7%	30.1%	27.2%	674	4,515
Carroll	12,114,756	38.4%	20.3%	41.3%	3,051	3,971
Cass	7,686,116	50.9%	18.3%	30.8%	2,151	3,573
Champaign	86,439,607	24.0%	21.2%	54.8%	21,516	4,017
Christian	21,654,603	41.1%	20.6%	38.3%	5,654	3,830
Clark	9,342,164	55.1%	19.5%	25.4%	2,667	3,503
Clay	9,703,736	49.9%	24.9%	25.1%	2,535	3,828
Clinton	17,051,848	45.0%	20.5%	34.5%	4,874	3,499
Coles	27,253,788	36.2%	19.5%	44.3%	6,952	3,920
Cook	3,760,467,349	12.3%	27.9%	59.8%	639,961	5,877
Crawford	11,738,092	33.3%	16.2%	50.5%	3,354	3,500
Cumberland	6,738,211	55.2%	22.0%	22.8%	1,879	3,586
DeKalb	45,869,964	28.0%	12.8%	59.2%	11,526	3,980
DeWitt	15,278,412	5.8%	11.4%	82.7%	2,912	5,247
Douglas	12,113,671	24.1%	17.3%	58.6%	3,342	3,625
DuPage	605,707,264	6.8%	8.2%	85.0%	112,810	5,370
Edgar	12,791,562	38.6%	21.8%	39.6%	3,339	3,831
Edwards	3,848,324	53.9%	19.0%	27.1%	1,081	3,560
Effingham	19,509,909	47.2%	18.7%	34.1%	5,601	3,483
Fayette	11,030,784	48.3%	25.3%	26.5%	2,925	3,771
Ford	10,878,368	26.7%	10.6%	62.6%	2,634	4,130
Franklin	26,794,940	51.3%	27.6%	21.1%	6,487	4,131
Fulton	28,021,404	44.3%	20.9%	34.8%	7,674	3,651
Gallatin	4,517,146	36.1%	27.6%	36.3%	1,012	4,464
Greene	9,638,135	42.5%	29.7%	27.8%	2,446	3,940
Grundy	29,123,641	9.6%	8.0%	82.3%	6,500	4,481
Hamilton	5,766,738	42.1%	32.6%	25.4%	1,323	4,359
Hancock	16,017,326	41.0%	26.9%	32.1%	4,017	3,987
Hardin	3,584,376	54.5%	30.4%	15.1%	881	4,069
Henderson	4,313,508	37.0%	19.2%	43.8%	1,180	3,656
Henry	32,145,974	48.3%	16.3%	35.4%	9,018	3,565
Iroquois	19,564,851	38.3%	17.2%	44.5%	5,021	3,897
Jackson	32,098,264	36.5%	29.1%	34.4%	7,475	4,294
Jasper	6,395,815	10.5%	19.2%	70.3%	1,773	3,607
Jefferson	25,506,879	44.2%	27.8%	28.0%	6,287	4,057
Jersey	9,971,942	51.6%	20.0%	28.4%	2,858	3,489
Jo Daviess	13,273,591	31.2%	19.1%	49.7%	3,506	3,786
Johnson	6,890,156	46.3%	30.5%	23.2%	1,587	4,342
Kane	278,915,183	25.6%	16.1%	58.3%	67,682	4,121
Kankakee	69,547,714	40.0%	30.5%	29.5%	16,308	4,265
Kendall	26,829,563	29.7%	11.4%	58.9%	7,256	3,698
Knox	30,122,977	42.1%	17.7%	40.2%	8,215	3,667
Lake	440,631,432	13.0%	11.7%	75.2%	83,444	5,281
LaSalle	68,055,869	23.6%	14.8%	61.6%	15,342	4,436
Lawrence	9,891,965	53.4%	20.9%	25.8%	2,697	3,668
Lee	19,895,229	32.2%	17.7%	50.1%	5,126	3,881
Livingston	25,301,046	30.8%	16.2%	53.0%	6,388	3,961
Logan	16,215,030	22.9%	15.6%	61.5%	3,700	4,382
Macon	69,622,322	44.6%	21.2%	34.2%	19,141	3,637
Macoupin	31,551,252	56.1%	17.7%	26.2%	9,121	3,459
Madison	150,906,744	33.5%	21.8%	44.7%	37,923	3,979
Marion	29,436,722	50.3%	22.2%	27.5%	7,662	3,842
Marshall	8,328,321	34.3%	15.2%	50.5%	2,198	3,789
Mason	14,270,814	36.9%	23.5%	39.6%	3,477	4,104
Massac	9,771,493	40.7%	25.2%	34.1%	2,373	4,118
McDonough	15,779,153	40.9%	21.9%	37.3%	4,144	3,808
McHenry	118,964,297	18.8%	10.8%	70.4%	28,165	4,224
McLean	72,183,182	19.6%	14.6%	65.8%	18,065	3,996
Menard	8,186,907	42.8%	15.9%	41.2%	2,313	3,540
Mercer	6,424,217	40.5%	24.7%	34.8%	1,710	3,757
Monroe	11,071,142	37.4%	16.9%	45.7%	3,189	3,472
Montgomery	19,670,681	37.7%	24.0%	38.3%	5,021	3,918
Morgan	19,735,428	32.2%	18.1%	49.8%	5,319	3,710
Moultrie	6,922,242	38.6%	13.2%	48.2%	1,920	3,605

Table continued on next page.

1991-1992 School Year Source of Funding and Per-pupil Expenditures

	Total Dollars	% of total from GSA	% of total From Categor.	% of total From Local	Average Daily Att.	Per Pupil Expenditures
Ogle	40,870,752	25.6%	10.6%	63.8%	8,606	4,749
Peoria	115,112,185	33.6%	26.4%	40.0%	26,758	4,302
Perry	11,277,336	48.9%	20.8%	30.3%	3,067	3,677
Piatt	12,001,891	15.6%	11.0%	73.4%	3,074	3,904
Pike	11,457,089	43.6%	26.4%	30.0%	2,870	3,992
Pope	3,008,509	50.9%	31.8%	17.2%	680	4,424
Pulaski	7,829,206	48.5%	43.1%	8.4%	1,583	4,946
Putnam	3,334,729	8.0%	17.3%	74.7%	921	3,621
Randolph	18,381,052	40.1%	21.7%	38.2%	4,858	3,784
Richland	9,081,021	53.3%	18.4%	28.3%	2,622	3,463
Rock Island	93,191,946	37.5%	19.5%	43.0%	23,441	3,976
Saint Clair	188,861,653	41.4%	31.4%	27.2%	42,904	4,402
Saline	17,214,328	47.7%	26.8%	25.4%	4,271	4,031
Sangamon	101,625,508	28.9%	22.8%	48.3%	25,179	4,036
Schuyler	4,093,901	48.9%	21.5%	29.6%	1,130	3,623
Scott	3,777,359	46.5%	22.4%	31.2%	1,009	3,744
Shelby	13,895,153	48.0%	19.5%	32.5%	3,787	3,669
Stark	4,829,401	31.8%	15.5%	52.7%	1,241	3,892
Stephenson	27,909,078	38.8%	16.4%	44.7%	7,148	3,904
Tazewell	74,120,833	40.0%	15.4%	44.6%	19,422	3,816
Union	12,926,726	49.6%	29.6%	20.8%	3,151	4,102
Vermillion	57,877,775	43.2%	24.6%	32.2%	14,590	3,967
Wabash	8,083,098	43.3%	26.9%	29.8%	2,117	3,818
Warren	12,860,033	38.5%	21.4%	40.0%	3,310	3,885
Washington	8,371,402	38.0%	21.1%	40.9%	2,069	4,046
Wayne	11,332,825	47.7%	24.6%	27.7%	2,838	3,993
White	11,253,637	40.8%	26.6%	32.6%	2,770	4,063
Whiteside	39,323,448	42.0%	14.8%	43.2%	10,396	3,783
Will	234,042,858	27.6%	16.9%	55.5%	55,291	4,233
Williamson	29,799,766	51.5%	18.4%	30.1%	8,522	3,497
Winnebago	158,106,007	27.8%	22.8%	49.4%	35,960	4,397
Woodford	23,392,136	43.5%	13.6%	42.9%	6,355	3,681
Illinois	**8,028,473,050**	**20.7%**	**22.5%**	**56.8%**	**1,635,330**	**4,909**

GSA—1991-92 Entitlements
Cats, Local, Federal—FY 92 Financial Statements
ADA—Best 3 Months used for GSA

Children in Special Education 1980-1991

	1980			1991				
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Children <19	Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.
Adams	21,128	1,666	7.9%	17,946	1499	8.4%	10.0%	-15.1%
Alexander	3,804	416	10.9%	3,202	526	16.4%	26.4%	-15.8%
Bond	4,596	204	4.4%	3,909	319	8.2%	56.4%	-14.9%
Boone	9,628	929	9.6%	9,070	736	8.1%	-20.8%	-5.8%
Brown	1,557	134	8.6%	1,370	125	9.1%	-6.7%	-12.0%
Bureau	11,837	838	7.1%	9,927	832	8.4%	-0.7%	-16.1%
Calhoun	1,719	115	6.7%	1,366	113	8.3%	-1.7%	-20.5%
Carroll	5,536	456	8.2%	4,423	462	10.4%	1.3%	-20.1%
Cass	4,502	390	8.7%	3,664	371	10.1%	-4.9%	-18.6%
Champaign	44,956	3,507	7.8%	42,487	3641	8.6%	3.8%	-5.5%
Christian	10,907	720	6.6%	9,177	1101	12.0%	52.9%	-15.9%
Clark	4,778	380	8.0%	4,130	519	12.6%	36.6%	-13.6%
Clay	4,368	326	7.5%	3,827	328	8.6%	0.6%	-12.4%
Clinton	10,861	897	8.3%	9,623	755	7.8%	-15.8%	-11.4%
Coles	13,545	961	7.1%	12,176	1417	11.6%	47.5%	-10.1%
Cook	1,553,917	99,888	6.4%	1,351 946	97,999	7.2%	-1.9%	-13.0%
Crawford	5,780	462	8.0%	5,, 80	478	9.4%	3.5%	-12.1%
Cumberland	3,527	302	8.6%	3,128	394	12.6%	30.5%	-11.3%
DeKalb	20,121	2,041	10.1%	19,113	1,704	8.9%	-16.5%	-5.0%
DeWitt	5,388	440	8.2%	4,473	477	10.7%	8.4%	-17.0%
Douglas	5,987	435	7.3%	5,739	584	10.2%	34.3%	-4.1%
DuPage	206,344	15,167	7.4%	216,109	14,547	6.7%	-4.1%	4.7%
Edgar	6,291	487	7.7%	5,269	673	12.8%	38.2%	-16.2%
Edwards	2,250	171	7.6%	1,940	147	7.6%	-14.0%	-13.8%
Effingham	10,222	592	5.8%	9,955	909	9.1%	53.5%	-2.6%
Fayette	6,355	418	6.6%	5,466	414	7.6%	-1.0%	-14.0%
Ford	4,405	249	5.7%	3,877	419	10.8%	68.3%	-12.0%
Franklin	12,085	850	7.0%	10,253	1,321	12.9%	55.4%	-15.2%
Fulton	13,073	1,038	7.9%	9,809	1,241	12.7%	19.6%	-25.0%
Gallatin	2,246	180	8.0%	1,731	168	9.7%	-6.7%	-22.9%
Greene	4,979	261	5.2%	4,237	431	10.2%	65.1%	-14.9%
Grundy	9,831	675	6.9%	9,398	802	8.5%	18.8%	-4.4%
Hamilton	2,425	198	8.2%	2,137	227	10.6%	14.6%	-11.9%
Hancock	7,113	495	7.0%	5,743	673	11.7%	36.0%	-19.3%
Hardin	1,521	88	5.8%	1,307	125	9.6%	42.0%	-14.1%
Henderson	2,840	181	6.4%	2,183	221	10.1%	22.1%	-23.1%
Henry	18,537	1,059	5.7%	14,423	1,317	9.1%	24.4%	-22.2%
Iroquois	9,860	572	5.8%	8,350	953	11.4%	66.6%	-15.3%
Jackson	15,055	1,099	7.3%	13,490	1,255	9.3%	14.2%	-10.4%
Jasper	3,533	163	4.6%	3,128	270	8.6%	65.6%	-11.5%
Jefferson	10,744	663	6.2%	10,438	1,211	11.6%	82.7%	-2.8%
Jersey	6,425	333	5.2%	5,812	363	6.2%	9.0%	-9.5%
Jo Daviess	7,617	662	8.7%	6,004	708	11.8%	6.9%	-21.2%
Johnson	2,584	204	7.9%	2,407	282	11.7%	38.2%	-6.8%
Kane	92,687	8,632	9.3%	99,122	9,406	9.5%	9.0%	6.9%
Kankakee	33,769	1,976	5.9%	28,533	2,493	8.7%	26.2%	-15.5%
Kendall	13,212	835	6.3%	12,371	952	7.7%	14.0%	-6.4%
Knox	17,653	1,233	7.0%	14,235	972	6.8%	-21.2%	-19.4%
Lake	144,760	12,731	8.8%	151,363	13,153	8.7%	3.3%	4.6%
LaSalle	32,785	2,296	7.0%	28,714	2,763	9.6%	20.3%	-12.4%
Lawrence	5,012	390	7.8%	3,999	431	10.8%	10.5%	-20.2%
Lee	11,039	741	6.7%	9,381	1,063	11.3%	43.45%	-15.0%
Livingston	11,977	900	7.5%	10,257	1,107	10.8%	23.00%	-14.4%
Logan	8,691	586	6.7%	7,787	677	8.7%	15.53%	-10.4%
Macon	40,454	2,479	6.1%	32,169	2,526	7.9%	1.90%	-20.5%
Macoupin	14,525	1,324	9.1%	13,090	1,441	11.1%	8.84%	-10.3%
Madison	74,491	6,017	8.1%	67,259	5,754	8.6%	-4.37%	-9.7%
Marion	13,079	926	7.1%	11,629	1,187	10.2%	28.19%	-11.1%
Marshall	4,441	315	7.1%	3,406	319	9.4%	1.27%	-23.3%
Mason	6,215	533	8.6%	4,469	629	14.1%	18.01%	-28.1%

Table continued on next page.

Children in Special Education 1980-1991

	1980 Children <19	1980 Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	1980 Percent of Pop.	1991 Children <19	1991 Children Enrolled in Special Ed.	1991 Percent of Pop.	Change in Spec. Ed. Pop.	Change in All Pop.
Massac	4,125	242	5.9%	3,702	408	11.0%	68.60%	-10.3%
McDonough	9,499	685	7.2%	7,986	722	9.0%	5.40%	-15.9%
McHenry	49,349	3061	6.2%	55,561	4,602	8.3%	50.34%	12.6%
McLean	33,364	2812	8.4%	33,378	2,731	8.2%	-2.88%	0.0%
Menard	3,610	312	8.6%	3,178	392	12.3%	25.64%	-12.0%
Mercer	6,220	490	7.9%	4,851	213	4.4%	-56.53%	-22.0%
Monroe	6,151	348	5.7%	6,241	455	7.3%	30.75%	1.5%
Montgomery	9,210	631	6.9%	8,170	965	11.8%	52.93%	-11.3%
Morgan	10,886	871	8.0%	9,509	855	9.0%	-1.84%	-12.6%
Moultrie	4,241	265	6.2%	3,829	295	7.7%	11.32%	-9.7%
Ogle	14,915	1,076	7.2%	13,229	1,242	9.4%	15.4%	-11.3%
Peoria	60,528	4,560	7.5%	50,390	4,869	9.7%	6.8%	-16.7%
Perry	6,503	424	6.5%	5,951	419	7.0%	-1.2%	-8.5%
Piatt	5,152	379	7.4%	4,218	403	9.6%	6.3%	-18.1%
Pike	5,327	422	7.9%	4,597	654	14.2%	55.0%	-13.7%
Pope	1,329	112	8.4%	1,118	115	10.3%	2.7%	-15.9%
Pulaski	2,795	264	9.4%	2,293	294	12.8%	11.4%	-18.0%
Putnam	1,946	160	8.2%	1,579	145	9.2%	-9.4%	-18.9%
Randolph	9,985	706	7.1%	8,843	788	8.9%	11.6%	-11.4%
Richland	5,034	357	7.1%	4,516	515	11.4%	44.3%	-10.3%
Rock Island	49,942	3,420	6.8%	39,967	3,225	8.1%	-5.7%	-20.0%
Saint Clair	89,209	5,815	6.5%	78,735	6,594	8.4%	13.4%	-11.7%
Saline	7,540	655	8.7%	6,797	762	11.2%	16.3%	-9.9%
Sangamon	51,233	3,924	7.7%	47,724	4,910	10.3%	25.1%	-6.8%
Schuyler	2,389	118	4.9%	1,956	122	6.2%	3.4%	-18.1%
Scott	1,754	144	8.2%	1,550	160	10.3%	11.1%	-11.6%
Shelby	7,281	554	7.6%	6,039	634	10.5%	14.4%	-17.1%
Stark	2,278	146	6.4%	1,764	156	8.8%	6.9%	-22.6%
Stephenson	14,841	1,275	8.6%	13,055	1,087	8.3%	-14.8%	-12.0%
Tazewell	42,400	2,897	6.8%	34,349	2,794	8.1%	-3.6%	-19.0%
Union	4,350	424	9.7%	4,352	466	10.7%	9.9%	0.0%
Vermilion	29,012	2,350	8.1%	24,037	2,727	11.3%	16.0%	-17.1%
Wabash	4,057	279	6.9%	3,624	355	9.8%	27.2%	-10.7%
Warren	6,681	423	6.3%	5,282	394	7.5%	-6.9%	-20.9%
Washington	4,444	337	7.6%	4,109	360	8.8%	6.8%	-7.5%
Wayne	5,024	382	7.6%	4,451	475	10.7%	24.4%	-11.4%
White	4,611	564	12.2%	4,068	508	12.5%	-9.9%	-11.8%
Whiteside	21,355	1,303	6.1%	17,119	1,516	8.9%	16.4%	-19.8%
Will	119,423	7,756	6.8%	111,944	8,481	7.6%	9.4%	-1.3%
Williamson	15,635	1,183	7.6%	14,651	1,373	9.4%	16.1%	-6.3%
Winnebago	78,723	6,165	7.8%	69,785	5,957	8.5%	-3.4%	-11.4%
Woodford	11,110	910	8.2%	9,924	934	9.4%	2.6%	-10.7%
Illinois	**3,457,028**	**242,427**	**7.0%**	**3,115,287**	**253,002**	**8.1%**	**4.4%**	**-9.9%**

EALTH

Problems with Prenatal Care by County

Most Illinois children are born healthy and thrive. Yet all children, regardless of family income, race or area of residence, require periodic medical attention to ensure healthy development. Good health care that begins before a child is born saves lives and money, and reduces later health problems. Checkups, immunizations and timely medical attention are particularly vital during the early formative years.

Too many children and expectant women fail to receive adequate health care for a variety of reasons, which center on affordability, access and education. Some parents are unaware of the need for child immunizations, or the benefits of prenatal care. Inability to afford care plus a lack of physicians or nearby clinics discourage many families.

Affordability of medical care is a particular problem in Illinois. The state's most fortunate families enjoy quality employer-provided health coverage. Meanwhile, families with only low-quality or partial health coverage are probably the fastest growing category in the state—a reflection of skyrocketing medical costs. In another category are almost 400,000[1] children with no health insurance at all. Their families may earn "too much" to qualify for publicly funded care.

By expanding Medicaid to include women and children living at or below 185 percent of poverty—that's a maximum yearly income of $21,997 for a family of three—Illinois could cover 284,000 uninsured children and split the cost with the federal government.[2]

Under legislation pending in the General Assembly, the state would establish a Health Insurance Plan to provide care to uninsured children ineligible for an expanded Medicaid program. Parents would pay premiums according to a sliding scale, with the state picking up the largest portion of costs.

A critical obstacle to care, even for families with Medicaid is that many doctors refuse to see them, citing low payment levels and the snail-paced reimbursement process. Illinois Medicaid policy excludes certified nurse practitioners, contributing to the lack of access to care faced by many Illinois families, both rural and urban. In rural areas, faraway facilities often make prenatal visits extremely difficult.

PRENATAL CARE

Prevention of childhood illness begins with prenatal care. Women who receive prenatal care are less likely to have low birth weight babies, the leading cause of infant mortality.[3]

Prenatal care includes such services as measuring weight gain and checking blood pressure, nutrition counseling, and monitoring of fetal development.

Prenatal care gets children off on the right foot by helping to prevent birth trauma and problems associated with low birth weight such as developmental delays, retardation, and hearing and vision impairments. Prenatal care can help detect problems that threaten the lives of both mother and child. In addition, prenatal care can save thousands of dollars in later medical costs.[4]

Unfortunately, some women receive little or no prenatal care. This can be due either to a lack of understanding of its benefits or a lack of access to care. Barriers to access include transportation, doctors' reluctance to accept uninsured and Medicaid patients, and a shrinking number of doctors willing to deliver babies.

The Illinois story

Of mothers giving birth in 1991, 23 percent—almost one in every four—did not receive first trimester prenatal care.

Almost half of Illinois' rural counties have no hospital with obstetrical services.[5]

The county picture

Fifty-seven counties saw improvement in births with prenatal care between 1980 and 1991. Jasper County made the most significant gains in that period, a 54 percent decrease in the percentage of births with no first trimester prenatal care. However, even with the increasing availability of prenatal care, there were counties where prenatal care dropped. Saline County lost the most ground, with a 56 percent increase in the percentage of births with no first trimester care.

A 1987 health professional shortage survey done by the Illinois Department of Public Health notes Scott County had the greatest shortage of family practitioners, with 12,200 people per family practitioner.

Lack of prenatal care is not necessarily an issue only for low-income areas. Kane County, which has one of the highest median family incomes in the state, saw less first trimester prenatal care delivered than the state average.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

Low birth weight babies weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth. At one time, few low birth weight babies survived. Due to medical advances, today newborns weighing as little as two pounds not only may survive, but may go on to lead healthy lives.

Babies with low birth weight often endure physically stressful and costly medical procedures in their first few weeks simply to ensure survival. Though most will later thrive, many suffer illness or developmental delays. Low birth weight babies are 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life and five times more likely to die before their first birthday than babies with normal birth weight.[6]

Babies have low birth weight for a variety of reasons, including trauma that induces early labor, maternal drug, alcohol or tobacco abuse, maternal illness and poor maternal nutrition. Many of the causes are preventable with prenatal checkups.

The Illinois story

In Illinois in 1991, 78 of every 1,000 newborns were low birth weight babies. This was a 6 per 1,000 children increase over 1980. Nationally, Illinois rates well below the average in this indicator: 38th out of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. The state's rate of low birth weight babies is worse than the rates of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Iowa.

The county picture

In 1991, 13 counties in Illinois exceeded the statewide average of 78 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births. Forty-seven counties saw an increase in the rate of low birth weight between 1980 and 1991, while 26 counties saw decreases.[7]

High occurrence of low birth weight babies appears not only in low-income counties. Of the 13 counties exceeding 78 births per 1,000 at low weight, only seven counties had a 1990 child poverty rate of 20 percent or more.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality, often thought of as a Third World problem, still has a devastating impact on the United States. In 1990, almost 40,000 U.S. babies died before their first birthday. Although the infant mortality rate has decreased, due primarily to the proliferation of sophisticated neo-natal intensive care units, the rate has dropped more slowly during the 1980s than in previous decades. The United States continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than many of its industrialized counterparts, including Canada, France, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom.

The causes of infant mortality in the past have largely been due to infectious diseases, but now are more likely to be associated with congenital anomalies and low birth weight. Infant mortality does not affect everyone equally. Nationally, black children are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday than white infants.

The Illinois story

10,546 Illinois children died before their first birthday between 1987-1991. In 1990, the national infant mortality rate was 9 per 1,000 live births. Illinois exceeded the national average with a 1990 rate of 11 per 1,000 live births.

Statewide the infant mortality rate during the years 1987-1991 was 11 per 1,000 births. This is a 10 percent improvement over the years 1982-1986.

The county picture

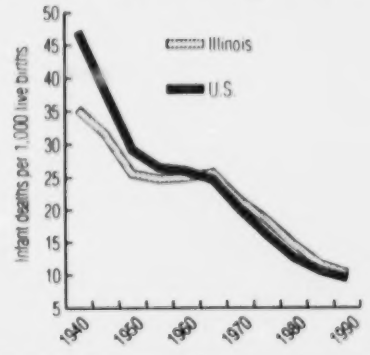
Nineteen counties had more than the 1987-91 statewide rate of 11 deaths per 1,000 live births. In that period, the county with the highest infant mortality rate was Lawrence County, with 15 deaths per 1,000 births.

Increases in infant mortality appear to be concentrated in the southern two-thirds of the state.

Infant mortality does not only strike low-income areas. Of the 28 counties with 20 percent or more of their children in poverty, five either saw an increase in infant mortality, or their rate did not fall as much as the state average.

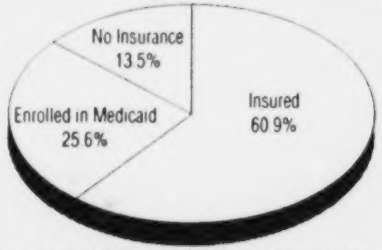
Infant Mortality Increases by County

Infant Mortality Rates



Increases in Low Birth Weight Babies by County

Insurance for Illinois' Children



Based on IDPH, Medicaid and Census data.

HEALTH GOAL

Prevention builds children whose good health allows them to take full advantage of their schooling. All Illinois children, regardless of their parents' income level, should have access to quality health care including cost-saving preventive care and attention in times of illness.

Uninsured families should receive publicly funded health insurance.

Children should be free of health dangers, including lead poisoning and unsafe living conditions.

Success Story

Expanding access to prenatal care is the dream. But a shrinking number of physicians in rural Illinois too often is the reality.

"Working 138 hours (in one week) was my record," said Dr. Steve Scott, a family practitioner in Wayne County who has been struggling to reverse the problem. With no obstetrical care available between his Fairfield clinic and the Kentucky border 70 miles south, even those hours couldn't insure timely care, he said.

Fourteen nearby Illinois counties south and east of Wayne County either have no hospital, or no hospital with an obstetrical unit. And since 1980, Wayne County itself has been designated a "health professional shortage area" by the federal government.

Burnout, meanwhile, threatens to drive away the few doctors who do practice locally. "I almost got divorced," Scott said. "It s not a pretty picture." The grim picture darkened after vain local efforts to recruit an additional doctor.

A partial answer was found, though, after physician's assistant John Lopes joined the clinic in mid-1991. Patients initially balked when Lopes, under Scott's supervision, assumed much of their primary care. But the result was that Scott could continue serving pregnant women—and then later expand prenatal care once a certified nurse midwife was recruited in April 1993.

Today, the number of deliveries is rising (from 100 last year to a projected 180 in 1993) at Scott's state-certified rural health clinic, Southern Illinois Primary Care Associates. Barriers to care remain for new and expectant mothers, including travel and the few doctors elsewhere who will accept Medicaid. But Scott is seeing some important needs being met. And his own work week has been reduced to "only about 70 hours."

Scott, meanwhile, is worried that one of the few local physicians may leave in 1994 to replace a departing obstetrician in his own rural hometown. "That would put us back to square one," Scott said.

NEXT STEPS

1. Illinois should adopt a comprehensive health insurance program for families not covered by private health insurance or eligible for Medicaid.

2. To expand access to care, Medicaid and other publicly funded health plans should pay for services of qualified professionals such as midwives and nurse practitioners.

3. The state should improve access to immunizations and primary care.

4. The Medicaid Program should provide updated, local health data so informed decisions can be made in planning and evaluation of programs to meet the needs of children and families. Policies should be driven by timely, relevant information.

Births with No First Trimester Prenatal Care - 1980 & 1991

	1980		1991		
	No First Trimester	Percent	No First Trimester	Percent	Change in Percent
Adams	203	19.1%	225	23.4%	22.6%
Alexander	65	30.0%	39	23.8%	-20.6%
Bond	44	21.7%	47	24.1%	11.2%
Boone	139	32.3%	88	19.0%	-41.1%
Brown	34	*	21	*	*
Bureau	82	14.4%	73	16.5%	14.4%
Calhoun	21	*	11	*	*
Carroll	75	26.4%	45	25.1%	-4.8%
Cass	86	35.0%	37	17.7%	-49.4%
Champaign	583	23.1%	474	19.3%	-16.6%
Christian	115	22.1%	85	17.3%	-21.7%
Clark	38	18.5%	16	*	*
Clay	65	27.2%	39	19.6%	-27.9%
Clinton	77	14.0%	70	15.2%	8.0%
Coles	162	23.2%	201	32.9%	41.9%
Cook	24,555	27.7%	24,306	25.7%	-7.2%
Crawford	46	16.1%	48	23.6%	46.5%
Cumberland	49	27.8%	39	25.3%	-9.0%
DeKalb	175	17.6%	163	16.3%	-7.6%
DeWitt	88	27.8%	39	15.4%	-44.7%
Douglas	99	28.4%	88	33.7%	18.6%
DuPage	1,786	16.9%	1,470	10.7%	-36.3%
Edgar	74	24.7%	33	32.7%	32.0%
Edwards	42	34.7%	15	*	*
Effingham	141	24.9%	94	17.8%	-28.4%
Fayette	97	29.6%	37	14.2%	-52.1%
Ford	52	24.3%	37	20.0%	-17.9%
Franklin	169	26.4%	123	25.5%	-3.4%
Fulton	134	22.8%	102	25.4%	11.8%
Gallatin	31	23.8%	13	*	*
Greene	110	47.6%	52	27.5%	-42.2%
Grundy	84	15.8%	81	18.1%	14.6%
Hamilton	46	34.1%	24	*	*
Hancock	55	15.1%	46	16.7%	10.7%
Hardin	20	*	18	*	*
Henderson	24	16.6%	32	36.4%	119.7%
Henry	175	19.4%	115	18.9%	-3.0%
Iroquois	149	29.2%	97	25.2%	-13.6%
Jackson	126	15.9%	125	17.6%	10.2%
Jasper	59	33.3%	23	15.4%	-53.7%
Jefferson	148	24.3%	186	34.9%	43.6%
Jersey	101	32.4%	44	16.9%	-47.7%
Jo Daviess	69	19.0%	35	15.1%	-20.6%
Johnson	17	16.5%	16	15.8%	-4.0%
Kane	1,500	27.5%	1,930	30.8%	11.9%
Kankakee	473	27.1%	608	35.7%	31.8%
Kendall	109	17.4%	121	19.7%	13.2%
Knox	206	22.8%	166	26.3%	15.6%
Lake	1,457	20.5%	1,551	16.6%	-19.1%
LaSalle	369	22.7%	308	22.1%	-2.8%
Lawrence	44	24.2%	27	19.9%	-17.9%
Lee	136	24.0%	65	12.9%	-46.3%
Livingston	133	20.8%	96	19.7%	-5.3%
Logan	88	18.6%	52	14.9%	-20.0%
Macon	736	35.4%	572	31.9%	-9.9%
Macoupin	149	20.5%	131	22.5%	10.0%
Madison	792	22.1%	924	25.3%	14.3%
Marion	140	19.2%	116	19.0%	-1.3%
Marshall	37	17.6%	20	14.1%	-20.1%
Mason	74	26.9%	34	14.3%	-46.9%
Massac	30	13.5%	21	11.8%	-12.3%
McDonough	112	24.9%	65	19.8%	-20.6%
McHenry	461	19.0%	449	13.9%	-26.8%
McLean	270	15.4%	204	11.0%	-28.4%
Menard	25	14.7%	13	9.0%	-39.0%
Mercer	60	21.8%	27	15.1%	-30.9%
Monroe	39	11.7%	32	11.2%	-4.5%
Montgomery	82	17.5%	78	19.6%	12.4%
Morgan	147	25.8%	55	12.7%	-50.9%
Moultrie	60	27.3%	59	36.2%	32.7%
Ogle	199	29.4%	168	24.0%	-18.4%
Peoria	607	17.7%	550	19.3%	9.1%
Perry	78	24.2%	69	24.0%	-0.8%
Piatt	58	25.0%	23	13.2%	-47.1%
Pike	43	15.2%	32	16.1%	5.8%
Pope	10	*	7	*	*
Pulaski	53	29.9%	23	17.6%	-41.4%
Putnam	20	16.4%	11	15.7%	-4.1%
Randolph	113	21.0%	63	16.8%	-19.9%
Richland	68	26.9%	59	29.2%	8.7%
Rock Island	907	33.0%	542	25.3%	-23.2%
Saint Clair	991	20.4%	1,036	23.1%	13.1%
Saline	83	22.6%	74	35.1%	55.5%
Sangamon	463	17.5%	395	14.5%	-17.5%
Schuyler	69	69.9%	18	*	*
Scott	21	21.0%	9	*	*
Shelby	108	30.8%	74	23.5%	-23.7%
Stark	16	12.9%	17	*	*
Stephenson	133	17.7%	139	20.2%	14.4%
Tazewell	349	16.1%	219	13.0%	-19.2%
Union	37	15.7%	26	11.5%	-26.6%
Vermilion	285	19.3%	266	21.8%	12.7%
Wabash	40	19.4%	27	*	*
Warren	76	21.5%	38	18.3%	-15.1%
Washington	26	10.3%	27	14.7%	42.8%
Wayne	74	30.2%	56	30.6%	1.3%
White	68	28.7%	34	*	*
Whiteside	214	19.2%	171	20.9%	9.0%
Will	1,135	19.4%	1,033	17.3%	-10.7%
Williamson	160	20.5%	136	18.9%	-7.9%
Winnebago	1,165	27.7%	977	23.4%	-15.7%
Woodford	76	13.4%	35	7.9%	-41.0%
Unknown County			3	*	*
Illinois	**45,984**	**24.6%**	**43,053**	**22.6%**	**-8.2%**

** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.*

Infant Mortality

	1982-86			1987-91			
	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Percent Change in Rate
Adams	5,112	61	11.9	4,775	39	8.2	-31.6%
Alexander	984	8	*	906	8	*	*
Bond	1,028	8	*	953	14	14.7	*
Boone	2,158	17	7.9	1,923	14	7.3	-7.6%
Brown	337	3	*	305	2	*	*
Bureau	2,649	31	11.7	2,254	26	11.5	-1.4%
Calhoun	373	5	*	289	2	*	*
Carroll	1,199	16	13.3	1,067	10	9.4	-29.8%
Cass	931	6	*	867	10	11.5	*
Champaign	13,085	121	9.2	13,024	123	9.4	2.1%
Christian	2,429	28	11.5	2,434	23	9.4	-18.0%
Clark	1,107	11	9.9	598	8	*	*
Clay	1,085	16	14.7	935	6	*	*
Clinton	2,488	16	6.4	2,208	11	5.0	-22.5%
Coles	3,207	40	12.5	2,971	28	9.4	-24.4%
Cook	345,097	5,028	14.6	466,526	6,259	13.4	-7.9%
Crawford	1,388	13	9.4	1,125	8	*	*
Cumberland	832	5	*	761	3	*	*
DeKalb	4,641	67	14.4	4,840	40	8.3	-42.8%
DeWitt	1,197	12	10.0	1,124	5	*	*
Douglas	1,576	17	10.8	1,396	16	11.5	6.3%
DuPage	57,271	453	7.9	65,989	463	7.0	-11.3%
Edgar	1,397	10	7.2	1,029	10	9.7	35.8%
Edwards	527	3	*	390	5	*	*
Effingham	2,853	19	6.7	2,707	18	6.6	-0.2%
Fayette	1,419	15	10.6	1,315	8	*	*
Ford	955	6	*	927	11	11.9	*
Franklin	2,695	25	9.3	2,394	27	11.3	21.6%
Fulton	2,380	23	9.7	2,069	16	7.7	-20.0%
Gallatin	513	7	*	383	2	*	*
Greene	1,132	5	*	980	11	11.2	*
Grundy	2,398	29	12.1	2,282	16	7.0	-42.0%
Hamilton	573	6	*	457	2	*	*
Hancock	1,544	23	14.9	1,307	8	*	*
Hardin	308	3	*	246	1	*	*
Henderson	565	3	*	459	3	*	*
Henry	3,801	34	8.9	3,181	20	6.3	-29.7%
Iroquois	2,233	22	9.9	1,925	18	9.4	-5.1%
Jackson	4,016	37	9.2	3,604	43	11.9	29.5%
Jasper	890	7	*	755	9	*	*
Jefferson	2,990	33	11.0	2,731	25	9.2	-17.1%
Jersey	1,504	11	7.3	1,632	10	6.1	-16.2%
Jo Daviess	1,521	20	13.1	1,330	5	*	*
Johnson	564	5	*	543	3	*	*
Kane	26,175	304	11.6	28,719	292	10.2	-12.5%
Kankakee	7,910	125	15.8	8,150	101	12.4	-21.6%
Kendall	2,741	21	7.7	2,879	16	5.6	-27.5%
Knox	3,738	26	7.0	3,609	34	9.4	35.4%
Lake	37,800	359	9.5	45,300	382	8.4	-11.2%
LaSalle	7,528	76	10.1	7,013	58	8.3	-18.1%
Lawrence	1,117	6	*	910	14	15.4	*
Lee	2,544	19	7.5	2,385	25	10.5	40.4%
Livingston	2,984	27	9.0	2,659	20	7.5	-16.9%
Logan	2,036	14	6.9	1,906	9	*	*
Macon	8,839	135	15.3	8,779	98	11.2	-26.9%
Macoupin	3,384	33	9.8	2,969	23	7.7	-20.6%
Madison	17,823	185	10.4	18,535	174	9.4	-9.6%
Marion	3,303	45	13.6	3,078	21	6.8	-49.9%
Marshall	848	7	*	743	5	*	*
Mason	1,120	14	12.5	1,056	8	*	*

Table continued on next page.

Infant Mortality

	1982-86			1987-91			
	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Percent Change in Rate
Massac	887	5	*	844	4	*	*
McDonough	2,013	22	10.9	1,748	25	13.2	20.4%
McHenry	12,214	119	9.7	15,229	112	7.4	-24.5%
McLean	8,600	86	10.0	8,833	72	8.2	-18.5%
Menard	848	14	16.5	723	8	*	*
Mercer	1,217	13	10.7	1,013	6	*	*
Monroe	1,442	8	*	1,533	10	6.5	*
Montgomery	2,219	21	9.5	1,971	15	7.6	-19.6%
Morgan	2,587	25	9.7	2,270	15	6.6	-31.6%
Moultrie	1,022	12	11.7	758	11	14.5	23.6%
Ogle	3,275	30	9.2	3,330	23	6.9	-24.6%
Peoria	14,615	190	13.0	13,673	156	11.4	-12.2%
Perry	1,483	19	12.8	1,439	13	9.0	-29.5%
Piatt	1,068	11	10.3	936	8	*	*
Pike	1,186	18	15.2	1,077	13	12.1	-20.5%
Pope	271	3	8	177	0	*	*
Pulaski	710	18	25.4	595	6	*	*
Putnam	419	3	*	344	3	*	*
Randolph	2,304	17	7.4	1,658	15	9.0	22.6%
Richland	1,396	15	10.7	1,032	8	*	*
Rock Island	11,943	100	8.4	10,721	133	12.4	48.2%
Saint Clair	23,608	334	14.1	23,099	282	12.2	-13.7%
Saline	1,772	94	53.0	1,517	10	6.6	-87.6%
Sangamon	13,095	151	11.5	13,569	133	9.8	-15.0%
Schuyler	479	2	*	434	4	*	*
Scott	412	2	*	331	5	*	*
Shelby	1,564	20	12.8	1,536	14	9.1	-28.7%
Stark	471	10	21.2	376	4	*	*
Stephenson	3,568	33	9.2	3,354	33	9.8	6.4%
Tazewell	9,160	91	9.9	8,249	68	8.2	-17.0%
Union	1,108	8	*	1,118	9	*	*
Vermilion	6,676	81	12.1	6,041	66	10.9	-10.0%
Wabash	1,077	9	*	807	7	*	*
Warren	1,458	10	6.9	1,153	9	*	*
Washington	1,050	12	11.4	954	9	*	*
Wayne	1,278	11	8.6	1,054	15	14.2	65.3%
White	1,185	21	17.7	858	8	*	*
Whiteside	4,360	48	11.0	4,147	45	10.9	-1.4%
Will	26,075	311	11.9	28,564	245	8.6	-28.1%
Williamson	3,720	33	8.9	3,610	27	7.5	-15.7%
Winnebago	19,171	191	10.0	12,705	173	13.6	36.7%
Woodford	2,298	16	7.0	2,101	18	8.6	23.0%
Unknown	0	2	*	11	1	*	*
Illinois	**898,824**	**11,146**	**12.4**	**943,213**	**10,546**	**11.2**	**-9.8%**

** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.*

Children Born Low Birth Weight (5.5lbs) 1980 & 1991

	1980		1991		
	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Low Birth Weight	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Change in Rate
Adams	49	44.5	76	78.3	75.7%
Alexander	15	68.5	11	67.1	2.1%
Bond	18	87.0	6	*	*
Boone	32	72.7	20	43.1	40.7%
Brown	5	*	3	*	*
Bureau	44	76.3	16	35.7	-53.2%
Calhoun	0	*	5	*	*
Carroll	18	62.7	6	*	*
Cass	14	55.8	19	90.0	61.4%
Champaign	145	56.9	187	73.0	28.4%
Christian	30	55.1	29	58.8	6.7%
Clark	5	*	1	*	*
Clay	12	50.0	11	54.5	8.9%
Clinton	30	54.2	18	39.0	-28.2%
Coles	37	52.0	35	56.4	8.5%
Cook	7,837	87.3	8,929	93.4	7.0%
Crawford	15	47.5	10	49.0	3.3%
Cumberland	4	*	15	96.8	*
DeKalb	41	41.0	43	42.7	4.1%
DeWitt	21	65.6	17	66.4	1.2%
Douglas	14	39.4	9	*	*
DuPage	548	51.0	675	49.0	-3.8%
Edgar	14	*	6	*	*
Edwards	8	*	1	*	*
Effingham	26	45.7	32	60.0	31.4%
Fayette	24	71.6	18	68.7	-4.1%
Ford	4	*	10	52.9	*
Franklin	34	52.6	31	63.9	21.4%
Fulton	36	60.6	21	52.4	-13.6%
Gallatin	5	*	1	*	*
Greene	16	68.1	13	68.8	1.0%
Grundy	34	63.3	18	40.3	36.4%
Hamilton	6	*	3	*	*
Hancock	14	38.1	20	72.2	89.3%
Hardin	0	*	3	*	*
Henderson	8	*	4	*	*
Henry	32	35.4	31	50.8	43.4%
Iroquois	32	62.6	23	59.4	-5.1%
Jackson	37	46.5	45	63.2	35.8%
Jasper	5	*	9	*	*
Jefferson	30	49.1	44	82.4	67.8%
Jersey	10	31.9	10	38.5	20.4%
Jo Daviess	20	54.5	11	47.4	-13.0%
Johnson	5	*	7	*	*
Kane	326	58.5	421	67.1	14.8%
Kankakee	115	64.6	137	80.3	24.3%
Kendall	26	41.0	31	50.1	22.1%
Knox	53	58.2	50	79.4	36.3%
Lake	404	56.3	526	55.9	-0.7%
LaSalle	87	51.7	82	58.5	13.2%
Lawrence	17	70.8	6	*	*
Lee	28	49.1	19	37.6	-23.4%
Livingston	35	54.4	26	52.7	-3.1%
Logan	14	28.6	26	74.1	159.3%
Macon	155	74.2	145	80.7	8.9%
Macoupin	38	50.0	38	65.0	29.9%
Madison	239	66.1	265	72.3	9.3%
Marion	55	75.2	47	76.7	1.9%
Marshall	12	56.9	11	76.9	35.3%
Mason	18	64.3	11	46.0	-28.4%
Massac	20	88.9	14	78.7	-11.5%
McDonough	25	54.5	16	48.2	-11.5%
McHenry	125	51.3	181	55.8	8.6%
McLean	120	67.8	120	64.7	-4.5%
Menard	11	60.1	6	*	*
Mercer	15	53.8	9	*	*
Monroe	18	53.7	14	49.0	-8.9%
Montgomery	37	73.9	26	64.7	-12.4%
Morgan	41	70.8	30	69.1	-2.4%
Moultrie	10	45.0	10	59.5	32.1%
Ogle	42	61.4	44	62.9	2.4%
Peoria	234	67.8	209	73.2	7.9%
Perry	13	39.8	19	65.5	64.8%
Piatt	19	80.9	10	55.9	-30.9%
Pike	16	54.8	20	98.5	79.8%
Pope	1	*	3	*	*
Pulaski	10	56.5	11	84.0	48.6%
Putnam	4	*	4	*	*
Randolph	26	48.0	27	71.6	49.3%
Richland	11	42.8	5	*	*
Rock Island	155	55.1	156	72.7	32.0%
Saint Clair	482	98.7	414	91.9	-6.8%
Saline	29	77.7	14	66.4	-14.7%
Sangamon	201	69.1	199	72.6	5.1%
Schuyler	12	*	8	*	*
Scott	8	*	3	*	*
Shelby	10	28.3	19	60.3	112.9%
Stark	8	*	1	*	*
Stephenson	36	47.5	43	62.5	31.6%
Tazewell	110	50.5	107	63.4	25.5%
Union	13	54.9	16	70.8	29.1%
Vermilion	91	56.1	99	80.5	43.6%
Wabash	12	*	7	*	*
Warren	19	53.5	10	47.8	-10.6%
Washington	16	63.2	7	*	*
Wayne	9	*	13	70.7	*
White	21	87.9	3	*	*
Whiteside	67	59.4	44	53.7	-9.6%
Will	337	57.1	356	59.4	4.1%
Williamson	41	52.2	43	59.6	14.0%
Winnebago	269	63.2	308	73.5	16.4%
Woodford	29	50.8	18	40.5	-20.2%
Illinois	**13,729**	**72.3**	**15,009**	**78.0**	**7.9%**

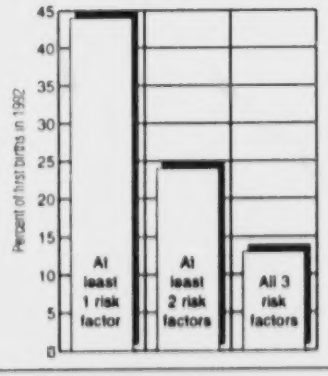
** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.*

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Families Exhibiting Risk Factors by County

New Families at Risk



An increasing number of Illinois families are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic factors that are eroding even basic family supports. Drugs, exposure to violence, and financial hardships are taking a toll on children and their parents throughout the state.

Traditionally, families have relied on extended family, the community and social institutions to help make ends meet. Increasingly, Illinois families are finding themselves isolated from kin and neighbors. Cutbacks in government and privately supported social programs, and overburdened schools have led to diminishing resources for families.

To maximize the potential for families to be strong, there must be a continuum of supportive services available. Because we cannot rely on informal supports of years past, government and communities must bolster systems of outside supports. Preventive measures such as income security, affordable child care, quality preschool, accessible and affordable medical care, and parent support will stem family disintegration and provide for the well-being of Illinois children.

NEW FAMILIES AT RISK

New parents face many challenges. Beyond the emotional turmoil of being a first-time parent, young couples and single mothers often face economic hardships. Indeed, many factors heighten the risk of child abuse and neglect, of family disintegration, and of children living with unmet special needs.

Three of these risk factors that beset many new parents are 1) being single, 2) teenaged, and 3) without a high school diploma. In isolation, any one of these factors may not destabilize a new family. But together these three risk factors, which are spotlighted in this analysis, can be overwhelming.

Over the past three decades, there has been significant change in the structure of the American family. Nearly one in four children now lives in a single-parent home. Most often (although this pattern is changing slightly) the child lives with the mother. Single mothers generally take home about 70 percent of what their male counterparts earn. Additionally, only 31 percent of mother-headed households receive child support or alimony.

These single parents bear the emotional burden usually shared by two. A single parent who also is very young may lack the maturity to raise a child well, and so will need support systems in place for help in coping with a small child's demands.

Further, new parents may face difficulty finding jobs. A high school education increasingly is a prerequisite for work, leaving undereducated parents at a serious disadvantage.

The Illinois story

In 1991, about one in every eight first births in Illinois (13 percent) was to a mother with all three risk factors cited above: unwed, teenaged and lacking a high school diploma. The incidence of Illinois mothers with all three risk factors is higher than the national average of 11 percent. In our neighboring states, Michigan shows 11 percent of first births with all three risk factors, and Iowa shows 9 percent.

The most common combination of two factors is being single and a teen. The most common single factor is being a single parent. The prevalence of single mothers can contribute to increasing economic hardship. Single mothers enter poverty at a faster rate than two-parent families or single fathers.

The county picture

At least 19 counties exceeded the statewide figure of 13 percent of new parents having all three risk factors, and there is wide variation among counties. Four counties—Calhoun, Clark, Pope and Putnam—showed no births with all three risk factors. In St. Clair County, 20 percent, or one in five births, were to women with all three factors.

New families at risk appear in significant numbers in both rural and urban areas. Cook County, the state's most populous, shows 15 percent of new families possess all three risk factors. In rural Marion County, the figure is 17 percent. A majority of the triple-risk-factor families are in the southern half of Illinois.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Families experiencing stress due to substance abuse, patterns of violence and other social and economic crises are families in which children are more often at risk of abuse or neglect. Abuse and neglect shatter family bonds, create insecurity, and can damage a child for life.[1]

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect. In 1992, 322,748 calls were made to the state's child abuse hotline—nearly triple the number logged in 1982. In those cases where the investigator finds credible evidence of abuse or neglect, the family is referred to DCFS child welfare staff for fol-

low-up evaluation and services. For these "open" cases, DCFS has several goals[3]: to preserve the family, to reunite the family if a child is removed, to secure a stable adoptive home for the child, permanent family placement, independence for children 16 or older, or placement in a long-term care facility.[3] The child's safety clearly remains the first priority.

Some of these families can remain intact or be reunited and develop stable relationships. The Illinois Family Preservation Act of 1987 aims to ensure that, when it is safe and appropriate for the child, such families receive services that will strengthen and stabilize them.

DCFS is sanctioned to work in the best interests of the child. The federal B.H. Consent Decree has highlighted the fact that due to underfunding of mandates, inadequate staffing and lack of quality supervision and training, many families and their children suffer from inadequate attention to their serious problems. The Juvenile Court system also plays a critical role in the timely and appropriate handling of vulnerable children and families. A shortage of judges, case overload and a paucity of resources and trained personnel mean the Juvenile Courts cannot treat every case promptly and with dignity and respect for the parties involved. Judges in Cook County have caseloads 11 times larger than the American Bar Association recommends.

The Illinois story

In 1992, 37,402 children were confirmed as suffering neglect or abuse. Fourteen percent of these cases were sexual abuse; 38 percent physical and other abuses; and 48 percent were neglect. In 1992, 27 percent of all reported abuse and neglect victims were children two years or younger.

Child abuse could be a larger problem than the statewide statistic indicates. Studies show many cases are unreported. There are also problems with labeling of offenses. Cases involving children from poor and minority families appear more likely to labeled as "abuse," while cases involving more affluent households are more likely to be considered "accidents" or not investigated.[4]

The county picture

No county is free from these problems. Fulton, a rural county, had a victim rate of 24 per 1,000 children, while urban Cook County had a rate of 13 per 1,000. Cook County children suffered the most in number, with 16,321 cases reported in 1992.

Counties differ in the types of abuse reported. In Johnson County, 60 percent of the cases were for sexual abuse; In Monroe County, 68 percent of the cases were for physical abuse.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

The foster care system is designed to provide a temporary refuge for children. This "temporary" shelter instead has become an unstable way of life for tens of thousands of Illinois children.

Foster parents take on a huge responsibility. Foster children have suffered the combination of the initial abuse or neglect, separation from family, and perhaps repeated placement in a temporary living arrangement. It is the task of the foster family to provide a warm and secure environment.

In mid-1992, 31,480 Illinois children were living in foster care. Foster care placements are increasing at an alarming rate, and children are exiting foster care at an equally alarming slow pace. Eighty percent of the children coming into foster care in 1980 returned home or left the care of DCFS within 36 months. Only 65 percent of those entering care in 1989 left within that time period.[5]

The Illinois story

The number of children in foster care in Illinois in 1992 increased 132 percent over 1985. Of these children, it is estimated that over half are placed in the home of a relative.

The number of white children entering substitute care has decreased slightly since 1986; the number of African-American children has more than doubled; and the number of Hispanic children has remained about the same.[6]

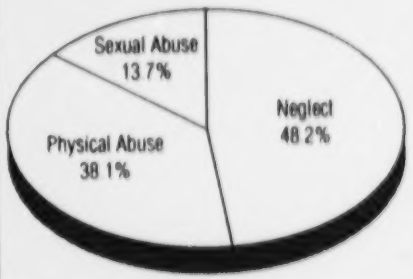
The county picture

Only three counties (where a change could be calculated) saw a decrease in their foster care population between 1985 and 1992.

Some counties had significant increases in their foster care population during this period. For example, urban Champaign County had a 288 percent increase during this time, and rural Henry County had a 111 percent increase.

Cook County had 21,288 children in foster care in 1992, which is a 263 percent increase over 1985. Altogether, this represents a serious increase in the number of foster families and support services needed to help these vulnerable children.

Indications of Abuse and Neglect—1992



Increases In Foster Care Placement by County

SPECIAL NEEDS GOAL

When families experience severe stress, author Lisbeth Scorr has observed, "love often turns into neglect, affection withers into hostility, and discipline becomes abuse. Poverty, mental illness, drug abuse, and social isolation can weaken families and impair some families' ability to care for the children."

Communities, employers, the state, local agencies and institutions must all help provide the backdrop of economic security and supportive services families need to do the hard work of raising children.

NEXT STEPS

1. Illinois should continue its child welfare policy of providing services to help troubled families through improved family preservation programs.

2. Illinois must provide comprehensive health care, quality education and prompt and meaningful support to foster children, and expand its financial support and training for foster parents.

3. The state should implement all court-ordered child welfare reforms.

4. The Juvenile Court Act should be critically studied and revised to effect a more integrated and effective judicial response to the escalating child abuse and neglect cases coming to the attention of the courts.

SUCCESS STORY

Tina, a squalling 11-month-old, arrived at the hospital with a nasty burn on her hand. Her mother, Jill, then 18, was unwed, a high school dropout—and frightened.

DCFS investigators, alerted by hospital staff, found that Jill, her infant and a 2-year-old daughter, Tammy, lived in a tiny, roach-infested house in Pekin. An unprotected space heater, which had burned Tina, sat amid gaping holes in the flooring. This dangerous housing threatened to break up the family. That's when Children's Home Association of Peoria stepped in.

Children's Home caseworkers are a part of the state's Family First program—the social equivalent of a medical intensive care unit. They learned Jill's $355 monthly AFDC grant paid for little more than rent and diapers. Jill had no transportation and little family support. Her boyfriend, who beat her, had recently left her pregnant, depressed and struggling to control the 2-year-old. Jill and the children seemed to suffer from continuous respiratory infections, and there were signs of drinking parties in the house.

"I was drinking a lot," Jill admitted recently.

Caseworkers located suitable housing. Then they assisted with the deposit and first month's rent. Staff arranged parenting classes for Jill and drove her to doctor appointments. Both children were screened and found eligible for developmental programs. The agency minded intangibles as well.

"They were there for me when I needed somebody to talk to," Jill said. "They basically treated me like a niece." Also, a caseworker was there for delivery of her third child "because I had nobody else," Jill said. "We got pretty close."

Jill's mother briefly took in the children as Jill got back on her feet. But today the children are at home with Jill, who is now married. While financial problems continue, Jill believes she'd have lost her kids without Family First. Children's Home family preservation director Jane Weede credits the program's tailored care.

As a postscript, it's interesting, and revealing, to note that Jill once lived in foster care as did her mother. "I'm sure hoping I can change that for my kids," Jill said, "so they don't have to deal with the same problems I did."

Names have been changed to protect the family's identity.

Family at Risk Indicator - 1991

	First Births	Births with 3 Risk Factors	% With 3 Risk Factors
Adams	371	55	14.8%
Alexander	59	12	*
Bond	86	6	*
Boone	211	24	11.4%
Brown	26	1	*
Bureau	186	19	10.2%
Calhoun	18	0	*
Carroll	67	10	*
Cass	97	17	*
Champaign	1,110	107	9.6%
Christian	174	13	7.5%
Clark	16	0	*
Clay	72	12	*
Clinton	184	17	9.2%
Coles	273	26	9.5%
Cook	37,309	5,535	14.8%
Crawford	93	13	*
Cumberland	54	6	*
DeKalb	427	29	6.8%
DeWitt	102	10	9.8%
Douglas	96	7	*
DuPage	5,731	157	2.7%
Edgar	45	6	*
Edwards	17	1	*
Effingham	181	17	9.4%
Fayette	109	12	11.0%
Ford	63	5	*
Franklin	202	32	15.8%
Fulton	146	22	15.1%
Gallatin	18	1	*
Greene	67	10	*
Grundy	180	11	6.1%
Hamilton	29	3	*
Hancock	105	11	10.5%
Hardin	23	2	*
Henderson	34	1	*
Henry	233	28	12.0%
Iroquois	166	26	15.7%
Jackson	310	34	11.0%
Jasper	60	4	*
Jefferson	200	29	14.5%
Jersey	95	8	*
Jo Daviess	83	3	*
Johnson	50	4	*
Kane	2,353	267	11.3%
Kankakee	657	103	15.7%
Kendall	245	17	6.9%
Knox	217	29	13.4%
Lake	3,789	284	7.5%
LaSalle	524	68	13.0%
Lawrence	48	8	*
Lee	183	17	9.3%
Livingston	183	21	11.5%
Logan	148	16	10.8%
Macon	728	126	17.3%
Macoupin	227	16	7.0%
Madison	1,542	197	12.8%
Marion	241	41	17.0%
Marshall	63	8	*
Mason	96	12	12.5%
Massac	79	11	13.9%
McDonough	155	12	7.7%
McHenry	1,227	48	3.9%
McLean	762	55	7.2%
Menard	59	5	*
Mercer	71	5	*
Monroe	111	3	*
Montgomery	159	17	10.7%
Morgan	158	21	13.3%
Moultrie	55	5	*
Ogle	256	23	9.0%
Peoria	1,141	216	18.9%
Perry	122	13	10.7%
Piatt	85	5	*
Pike	78	7	*
Pope	21	0	*
Pulaski	47	12	*
Putnam	25	0	*
Randolph	157	11	7.0%
Richland	73	12	*
Rock Island	834	154	18.5%
Saint Clair	1,719	347	20.2%
Saline	87	13	*
Sangamon	1,141	140	12.3%
Schuyler	37	5	*
Scott	22	1	*
Shelby	112	11	9.8%
Stark	25	5	*
Stephenson	246	22	8.9%
Tazewell	672	81	12.1%
Union	94	16	*
Vermilion	491	66	13.4%
Wabash	27	1	*
Warren	69	10	*
Washington	72	9	*
Wayne	88	6	*
White	35	8	*
Whiteside	342	49	14.3%
Will	2,228	212	9.5%
Williamson	321	36	11.2%
Winnebago	1,686	268	15.9%
Woodford	154	13	8.4%
Unknown County	5	1	*
Illinois	**75,770**	**9,531**	**12.6%**

** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.*

Indicated Child Victims of Abuse and Neglect—FY 1992

	Sex Abuse	% of Indications	Other Abuse	% of Indications	Neglect	% of Indications	Total Indicated Child Victims	Child Victim Rate (per 1,000 Children)
Adams	50	16.6%	126	41.9%	125	41.5%	301	18.0
Alexander	5	*	14	33.3%	23	54.8%	42	13.7
Bond	5	*	13	40.6%	14	43.8%	32	8.9
Boone	19	17.1%	56	50.5%	36	32.4%	111	13.1
Brown	2	*	8	*	4	*	14	11.0
Bureau	12	11.8%	56	54.9%	34	33.3%	102	10.9
Calhoun	0	*	4	*	2	*	6	*
Carroll	6	*	38	51.4%	30	40.5%	74	18.0
Cass	10	25.0%	9	*	21	52.5%	40	11.6
Champaign	72	10.9%	397	60.1%	192	29.0%	661	17.9
Christian	19	12.3%	68	44.2%	67	43.5%	154	17.9
Clark	6	*	15	38.5%	18	46.2%	39	10.0
Clay	4	*	30	57.7%	18	34.6%	52	14.3
Clinton	11	11.7%	40	42.6%	43	45.7%	94	10.4
Coles	34	23.1%	71	48.3%	42	28.6%	147	13.7
Cook	1603	9.8%	4,818	29.5%	9,900	60.7%	16,321	12.9
Crawford	14	33.3%	20	47.6%	8	*	42	8.9
Cumberland	0	*	8	*	7	*	15	5.0
DeKalb	28	9.6%	171	58.6%	93	31.8%	292	17.7
DeWitt	19	17.4%	46	42.2%	44	40.4%	109	25.5
Douglas	4	*	19	57.6%	10	30.3%	33	6.0
DuPage	116	17.1%	317	46.8%	245	36.1%	678	3.3
Edgar	4	*	26	47.3%	25	45.5%	55	11.1
Edwards	3	*	2	*	3	*	8	*
Effingham	19	15.2%	51	40.8%	55	44.0%	125	13.1
Fayette	14	28.6%	19	38.8%	16	32.7%	49	9.6
Ford	3	*	26	68.4%	9	*	38	10.7
Franklin	24	27.6%	24	27.6%	39	44.8%	87	9.1
Fulton	43	19.5%	111	50.2%	67	30.3%	221	24.3
Gallatin	6	*	9	*	7	*	22	13.8
Greene	30	31.6%	34	35.8%	31	32.6%	95	23.8
Grundy	11	25.6%	18	41.9%	14	32.6%	43	4.8
Hamilton	5	*	12	40.0%	13	43.3%	30	14.9
Hancock	18	28.1%	25	39.1%	21	32.8%	64	11.8
Hardin	2	*	3	*	1	*	6	*
Henderson	10	35.7%	13	46.4%	5	*	28	13.8
Henry	15	12.5%	68	56.7%	37	30.8%	120	8.8
Iroquois	17	16.3%	42	40.4%	45	43.3%	104	13.0
Jackson	26	19.8%	54	41.2%	51	38.9%	131	11.2
Jasper	3	*	5	*	10	55.6%	18	6.0
Jefferson	36	14.8%	105	43.0%	103	42.2%	244	25.0
Jersey	15	22.4%	34	50.7%	18	26.9%	67	12.4
Jo Daviess	10	13.7%	41	56.2%	22	30.1%	73	12.9
Johnson	15	60.0%	1	*	9	*	25	11.2
Kane	221	20.8%	485	45.7%	356	33.5%	1,062	11.5
Kankakee	49	11.9%	143	34.6%	221	53.5%	413	15.4
Kendall	17	18.3%	50	53.8%	26	28.0%	93	7.9
Knox	37	13.7%	153	56.5%	81	29.9%	271	20.6
Lake	238	20.9%	512	44.9%	390	34.2%	1,140	8.1
LaSalle	60	12.6%	253	53.2%	163	34.2%	476	17.6
Lawrence	6	*	15	33.3%	24	53.3%	45	11.9
Lee	22	14.9%	82	55.4%	44	29.7%	148	17.1
Livingston	31	23.0%	38	28.1%	66	48.9%	135	13.8
Logan	19	17.9%	64	60.4%	23	21.7%	106	14.7
Macon	90	20.5%	147	33.5%	202	46.0%	439	14.7
Macoupin	36	15.2%	123	51.9%	78	32.9%	237	19.6
Madison	142	13.7%	393	37.8%	504	48.5%	1,039	16.6
Marion	45	18.5%	112	46.1%	86	35.4%	243	22.1
Marshall	4	*	19	54.3%	12	34.3%	35	11.0
Mason	15	20.3%	23	31.1%	36	48.6%	74	17.7

Table continued on next page.

Indicated Child Victims of Abuse and Neglect: Illinois, FY 1992, By County

	Sex Abuse	% of Indications	Other Abuse	% of Indications	Neglect	% of Indications	Total Indicated Child Victims	Child Victim Rate (per 1,000 Children)
Massac	11	15.9%	34	49.3%	24	34.8%	69	20.0
McDonough	15	12.9%	60	51.7%	41	35.3%	116	18.0
McHenry	79	22.1%	154	43.0%	125	34.9%	358	6.8
McLean	78	16.3%	237	49.4%	165	34.4%	480	16.3
Menard	2	*	11	47.8%	10	43.5%	23	7.6
Mercer	8	*	36	57.1%	19	30.2%	63	13.9
Monroe	6	*	30	68.2%	8	*	44	7.3
Montgomery	23	18.5%	70	56.5%	31	25.0%	124	16.0
Morgan	8	*	31	31.3%	60	60.6%	99	11.7
Moultrie	0	*	4	*	18	81.8%	22	6.1
Ogle	38	19.2%	103	52.0%	57	28.8%	198	15.9
Peoria	125	15.3%	394	48.2%	298	36.5%	817	17.5
Perry	13	30.2%	18	41.9%	12	27.9%	43	7.8
Piatt	7	*	16	59.3%	4	*	27	6.8
Pike	5	*	18	34.0%	30	56.6%	53	12.3
Pope	5	*	10	52.6%	4	*	19	19.0
Pulaski	8	*	9	*	8	*	25	11.7
Putnam	3	*	1	*	2	*	6	*
Randolph	11	11.6%	43	45.3%	41	43.2%	95	11.3
Richland	19	22.9%	39	47.0%	25	30.1%	83	19.6
Rock Island	105	16.8%	265	42.3%	256	40.9%	626	16.8
Saint Clair	167	11.4%	519	35.6%	773	53.0%	1,459	19.8
Saline	19	28.8%	23	34.8%	24	36.4%	66	10.7
Sangamon	73	11.0%	296	44.6%	295	44.4%	664	14.8
Schuyler	5	*	8	*	3	*	16	8.6
Scott	5	*	11	57.9%	3	*	19	13.0
Shelby	11	19.3%	20	35.1%	26	45.6%	57	9.9
Stark	0	*	11	64.7%	6	*	17	10.1
Stephenson	34	15.3%	105	47.3%	83	37.4%	222	18.9
Tazewell	89	22.6%	227	57.6%	78	19.8%	394	12.1
Union	17	33.3%	20	39.2%	14	27.5%	51	12.7
Vermilion	50	15.7%	164	51.6%	104	32.7%	318	14.0
Wabash	8	*	17	33.3%	26	51.0%	51	15.1
Warren	21	21.9%	43	44.8%	32	33.3%	96	19.3
Washington	10	18.5%	21	38.9%	23	42.6%	54	14.0
Wayne	8	*	9	*	12	41.4%	29	6.8
White	7	*	17	40.5%	18	42.9%	42	10.9
Whiteside	41	17.2%	129	54.0%	69	28.9%	239	15.2
Will	92	15.5%	232	39.1%	269	45.4%	593	5.7
Williamson	38	25.2%	57	37.7%	56	37.1%	151	11.0
Winnebago	186	15.0%	572	46.3%	478	38.7%	1,236	19.0
Woodford	14	25.5%	29	52.7%	12	21.8%	55	5.9
Out of state	183	38.3%	171	35.8%	124	25.9%	478	*
Unknown County	78	10.6%	277	37.6%	382	51.8%	737	*
Illinois Total:	**5125**	**13.7%**	**14,240**	**38.1%**	**18,037**	**48.2%**	**37,402**	**12.9**

* *Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.*[1]

Children in Foster Care 1985-1992

	No. of Children in Foster Care 1985	No. of Children in Foster Care 1992	% Change in No. of Children in Foster Care 1985-1992
Adams	71	161	126.8%
Alexander	11	29	163.6%
Bond	5	9	*
Boone	28	12	-57.1%
Brown	1	4	*
Bureau	17	28	64.7%
Calhoun	0	2	*
Carroll	13	28	115.4%
Cass	7	16	*
Champaign	146	566	287.7%
Christian	32	58	81.3%
Clark	0	6	*
Clay	14	9	*
Clinton	16	29	81.3%
Coles	17	21	23.5%
Cook	5,861	21,288	263.2%
Crawford	2	7	*
Cumberland	1	2	*
DeWitt	6	29	*
DeKalb	32	44	37.5%
Douglas	8	3	*
DuPage	78	170	118.0%
Edgar	7	11	*
Edwards	0	0	*
Effingham	17	28	64.7%
Fayette	16	15	-6.3%
Ford	14	20	42.9%
Franklin	25	47	88.0%
Fulton	46	80	73.9%
Gallatin	2	4	*
Greene	2	12	*
Grundy	12	11	-8.3%
Hamilton	1	2	*
Hancock	17	26	52.9%
Hardin	3	7	*
Henderson	5	5	*
Henry	18	38	111.1%
Iroquois	19	22	15.8%
Jackson	41	66	61.0%
Jasper	6	10	*
Jefferson	50	60	20.0%
Jersey	6	13	*
Jo Daviess	11	17	54.6%
Johnson	6	7	*
Kane	189	324	71.4%
Kankakee	88	211	139.8%
Kendall	14	6	*
Knox	52	81	55.8%
Lake	128	294	129.7%
LaSalle	54	115	113.0%
Lawrence	2	7	*
Lee	40	60	50.0%
Livingston	26	32	23.1%
Logan	19	49	157.9%
Macon	128	373	191.4%
Macoupin	33	47	42.4%
Madison	178	339	90.5%
Marion	29	55	89.7%
Marshall	7	4	*
Mason	10	35	250.0%
Massac	12	14	16.7%
McDonough	38	45	18.4%
McHenry	34	82	141.2%
McLean	109	272	149.5%
Menard	10	11	10.0%
Mercer	9	9	*
Monroe	4	19	*
Montgomery	17	20	17.7%
Morgan	17	43	152.9%
Moultrie	1	0	*
Ogle	22	56	154.6%
Peoria	425	752	76.9%
Perry	11	5	*
Piatt	2	26	*
Pike	20	32	60.0%
Pope	1	6	*
Pulaski	10	18	80.0%
Putnam	0	0	*
Randolph	24	34	41.7%
Richland	8	7	*
Rock Island	147	312	112.2%
Saint Clair	473	861	82.0%
Saline	12	28	133.3%
Sangamon	202	496	145.5%
Schuyler	1	2	*
Scott	8	2	*
Shelby	2	4	*
Stark	2	0	*
Stephenson	48	86	79.2%
Tazewell	56	82	46.4%
Union	10	29	190.0%
Vermilion	137	150	9.5%
Wabash	2	4	*
Warren	1	20	*
Washington	2	9	*
Wayne	9	13	*
White	7	17	*
Whiteside	40	121	202.5%
Will	150	352	134.7%
Williamson	24	50	108.3%
Winnebago	312	464	48.7%
Woodford	10	8	*
Out of State	363	324	-10.0%
Out of Country	24	34	42.0%
Unknown Cty.†	3,083	1,507	–
Illinois	**13,586**	**31,480**	**131.7%**

** Rate could not be calculated due to low numbers.[1]*

† Even though the county codes are missing, these children come from some county.[2]

70

71

ECONOMIC SECURITY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Counties with Most Female-Headed Families in Poverty

Children cannot choose their parents. The economic condition of a child's parents can have a large effect on the quality of a child's life. It can mean the difference between living in a large house in a safe community with excellent schools, or living in a poor section of a large city where violence is an everyday occurrence.

In our democratic society there is an implied expectation that children are entitled to a decent life and equal educational opportunity. This expectation appears to exclude poor children who are denied the opportunities of their more fortunate peers.

Poverty damages children's overall well-being. It has been shown to negatively affect a child's intelligence, healthy development, and education. Poor children are also about three times as likely to die during childhood as their non-poor peers.[1]

Although parents are ultimately responsible for the well-being of their children, they cannot do it alone. If they do not have a decent income or access to basic health care or affordable and safe child care, they may be unable to meet the essential needs of their children. Communities do not always provide a quality education or a safe and secure environment for children. Adequate incomes come from employers who pay enough to support families and taxation systems that do not overburden low-income people.

Children growing up in poverty do not have the same chance to become self-sufficient and healthy adults as children whose families have an adequate income. Our nation and our state pay an enormous price in lost productivity when families do not have a stable, basic economic foundation.

POVERTY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

Poverty in any family is a problem. But families headed by women are more frequently and more deeply impoverished than either their single-male or two-parent counterparts. Lack of affordable, quality child care compounds the difficulties faced by poor, single mothers.

The median family income for all Illinois families was $38,664 in 1990. The median income for female-headed families was $16,759. Only one out of every four single parents receives the full amount of court-ordered child support from the absent partners.[2]

Women also are disadvantaged in the job market. In 1992, the average female high school graduate working full time earned 30 percent less than her male counterpart.[3]

Women without higher education often become marginal workers, ineligible for unemployment and health insurance due to low wages and part-time work. A Department of Labor study found women who head families fall into poverty more frequently because they earn low wages, not because they cannot find or keep a job. That is, a job is no certain route out of poverty.[4]

The Illinois story

Nationally, the average income of mother-headed families is only about 40 percent of the average income of two-parent families at the same age.

In Illinois, 9 percent of all families lived in poverty in 1989; 57 percent of these families are headed by single females. Only 30 percent of these impoverished families were headed by single females in 1979.

The county picture

In urban St. Clair County, 69 percent of all poor families are headed by single women; in rural Calhoun County the proportion is only 13 percent.

In 21 counties, 50 percent or more of families living in poverty are headed by single females in 1989.

CHILDREN RECEIVING AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Aid To Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is the major public program that provides cash assistance to mothers and their children who are under 19. AFDC benefits in Illinois have declined to less than half (48 percent) of their 1970 levels when adjusted for inflation.

Illinois' maximum AFDC payment for a family of three, which is the typical AFDC family size, is $367 a month. In many urban and rural parts of the state, rents for even a one-bedroom apartment exceed this amount.

In Illinois, AFDC payments are well below the national average, although living costs are higher than in many other states. More than two thirds of AFDC recipients are children. An inadequate AFDC benefit level means thousands of Illinois children live without adequate housing, clothing, or other basic needs.[5]

The Illinois story

In 1991, 14 percent of children under 19 received AFDC benefits—about one in every seven children.

While the general population under 19 decreased 10 percent between 1980 and 1991, the proportion of children receiving AFDC increased 9 percent.

The county picture

Ninety-five percent of counties had an increase in the number of children receiving AFDC between 1980 - 1991. In counties where 20 percent or more of the children live in poverty, the average percentage of children receiving AFDC is 17 percent; this percentage reaches as low as seven in Hancock County.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

The level of median family income is an indication of the well-being of the state and its people. Changes in median family income reflect changes in the types of employment and economic cycles.

In Illinois, the wealthiest saw their income increase during the 1980s. People with incomes below the top 40 percent, however, generally grew poorer in that decade, with the very poorest the hardest hit. State residents in the bottom fifth of the income distribution saw their incomes fall 16 percent in the 1980s.[8]

Manufacturing jobs shrank in metropolitan areas across Illinois in the past 20 years. Meanwhile, retail and service jobs grew. But these jobs too frequently lack health benefits, are not full time, or pay too little to keep a family out of poverty.

Sagging incomes spotlight a weakening ability of parents to provide for their families. Diminished income also adds stress to family life as parents struggle to make ends meet.

The Illinois story

The median family income in Illinois in 1989 was $38,664. While Illinois' median income is higher than the national median income by $3,439, it did not grow as fast as the national figure. The national median increased four percent while the Illinois median increased two percent.

The county picture

There is a great variety among counties in median family income, with a top median family income of $52,308 in Lake County, and a low of $19,399 in Alexander County.

Median family income has changed slightly in Illinois as a whole, but in some counties the change has been striking. In Fulton County, the median family income fell 17 percent between 1978 and 1989 (that is, for every dollar earned in 1978, the median family earned just 83 cents in 1989). In McHenry County, median family income rose 7 percent. Median family income fell more than 10 percent in 14 counties between 1979-1989.

EXCESSIVE HOUSING COSTS

Adequate and affordable housing is fundamental to family survival. Housing costs across areas vary and may represent a serious drain on the resources of a family.

Excessive housing costs may consume such a large portion of a family's income as to seriously restrict spending on other basics such as food, medical care, clothing and utilities. The Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing affordable only if it consumes less than 30 percent of a family's income.

An increasing number of families cannot afford decent housing, and the results can be devastating for their children. Low-income families frequently must move, as rents rise or dwellings are condemned. As families move from apartment to apartment, the children must adjust to new schools, with damaging effects on their social and academic growth.

The Illinois story

Nationally, 13 percent of households pay excessive housing costs. In Illinois, 20 percent of all households pay excessive housing costs.

Of people earning under $20,000 annually, 62 percent are paying excessive housing costs. Seventy-three percent of these are renters.

The county picture

There is a wide disparity between owners and renters in a number of counties.

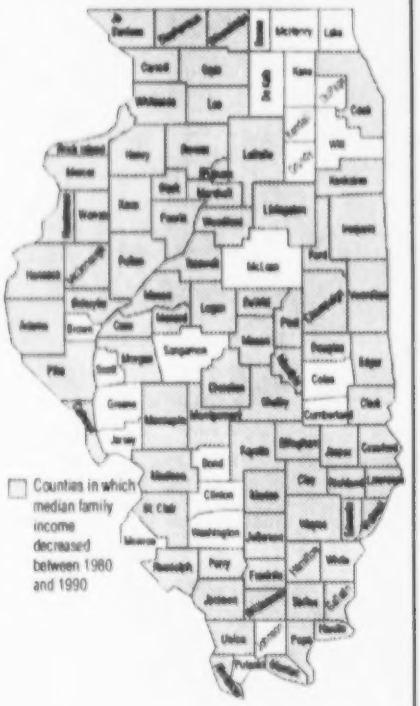
Seventy-seven percent of low-income renters in urban areas and 60 percent in rural areas pay excessive housing costs.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment in a community is a critical factor in community well-being. High unemployment in a community adversely affects the way children of the community view work.

Woods & Poole Economics Inc. has estimated Cook County

Decreases in Median Family Income 1980-1990



These percentages are calculated from income figures adjusted for inflation.

Counties with Unemployment on the Rise

will lose 41,000 manufacturing jobs in the next 10 years, a decline of 9 percent. In contrast, the five surrounding counties are expected to gain about 15,400 manufacturing jobs.[1]

The Illinois story

The state's average unemployment rate in 1992 was 8 percent. This was an 10 percent decrease from 1980's average.

The largest decrease in unemployment was in Hardin County —down 60 percent between 1980 and 1991.

There is a concentration of counties with an increase in unemployment in the southern half of the state.

ECONOMIC SECURITY GOAL

All children deserve the basics of a home, food, clothing and health care. Opportunities for employment and adequate income for parents are key to achieving this goal. At a minimum, Illinois' Aid to Families with Dependent Children must allow very poor families without jobs or sufficient incomes to meet their basic needs.

In turn, training for decent jobs should provide a bridge toward independent well-being. Affordable child care and medical attention for children are needed to advance a parent's opportunity to escape from welfare or a marginal existence under low wages. And an enlightened tax policy must redress inequities that overburden both low- and middle-income families.

NEXT STEPS

1. Currently only 10 percent of mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children are able to enroll in AFDC job-training programs. At a minimum, Illinois should match untapped federal job-training funds already available, allowing the number enrolled to nearly double.

2. Illinois must make work pay for families making the transition from welfare. This requires extending health care, child care and education benefits to welfare recipients who take low-income jobs. These new wage-earners must be allowed to keep a larger portion of their welfare grants as they transition to independence.

3. AFDC payments must rise. Combined benefits from AFDC and food stamps should bring families at least up to the federal poverty level.

4. The state should reduce excessive state and local tax burdens on low-income working parents. One remedy is to adopt a new tax system that incorporates state earned income tax credits and graduated income tax rates.

5. The inadequate supply of affordable housing for low income and poor families must be increased.

SUCCESS STORY

The frame house rising in Pilsen, the center of Chicago's Hispanic community on the Lower West Side, is "sort of like the completion of the American dream," says Guadalupe Blanco, 28.

In Pilsen, the Latino poverty rate is 30 percent and the median Latino income is just $22,000. But that's a sum that qualified Guadalupe and 23 others for affordable three-bedroom homes thanks to community, city and bankers' teamwork.

The Pilsen Resurrection Development Corp. (PRDC) program recognizes, in effect, that "children's problems" are actually larger problems of which children are the hapless victims. In this case, a $500,000 city subsidy and 30-year fixed-rate loans at below-market rates aim a wrecker's ball at twin problems of squalid housing and low income.

Pastors in this spiritually-rich but housing-poor community got the ball moving in 1990 when they created the non-profit PRDC, then obtained city funding. Later, ground was broken on vacant lots, formerly magnets for gangs and drugs. In the fall of 1993, Guadalupe and her mother, Cristina, immigrants from Mexico 25 years ago, were preparing to move in.

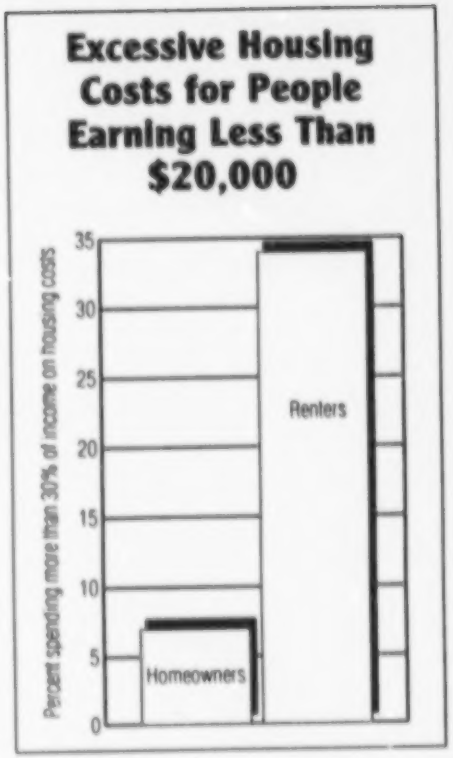
"I couldn't afford somewhere else," said Guadalupe, a UPS employee. She had priced smaller bungalows 15 miles away, near the cookie factory where her mother works. But those homes sometimes asked double the $70,000 cost of the PRDC homes, a mortgage burden that would have left little to feed the children she hopes to raise.

Besides, Guadalupe said, "This neighborhood gave me everything I have. It's time for me to give something back."

Her words echoed other PRDC homeowners who have voiced an eagerness to improve local schools, health and safety for their kids. "When they buy a piece of property they're buying what's outside, too," explained Maria Luisa Keane, housing services director of PRDC.

Keane added that 130 applicants are vying in a lottery for 100 homes in the next round of construction. Nearly a quarter of those who qualified for the affordable rates, she estimated, currently spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.

Guadalupe, meanwhile, was looking ahead as she readied for her move. She's been taking photos of her new home, just a half block away, throughout its construction. "It's like watching a baby grow," she said.



Poverty by Family Structure - 1979 & 1989

	1979			1989			
	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent
Adams	1,655	635	38.4%	1,846	858	46.5%	21.1%
Alexander	587	309	52.6%	808	422	52.2%	-0.8%
Bond	483	146	30.2%	364	96	26.4%	-12.8%
Boone	414	130	31.4%	484	306	63.2%	101.3%
Brown	200	31	15.5%	138	36	26.1%	68.3%
Bureau	574	102	17.8%	802	289	36.0%	102.8%
Calhoun	162	35	21.6%	174	22	12.6%	-41.5%
Carroll	419	82	19.6%	439	203	46.2%	136.3%
Cass	324	89	27.5%	433	152	35.1%	27.8%
Champaign	2,585	1,176	45.5%	3,130	1,606	51.3%	12.8%
Christian	737	215	29.2%	830	350	42.2%	44.6%
Clark	463	91	19.7%	471	178	37.8%	92.3%
Clay	503	95	18.9%	517	168	32.5%	72.1%
Clinton	549	139	25.3%	626	241	38.5%	52.1%
Coles	809	300	37.1%	1,063	463	43.6%	17.5%
Cook	141,031	87,227	61.8%	139,929	88,794	63.5%	2.6%
Crawford	330	68	20.6%	452	169	37.4%	81.4%
Cumberland	274	52	19.0%	271	82	30.3%	59.4%
DeKalb	800	280	35.0%	950	434	45.7%	30.5%
DeWitt	394	139	35.3%	362	152	42.0%	19.0%
Douglas	376	110	29.3%	373	140	37.5%	28.3%
DuPage	3,960	1,514	38.2%	3,676	1,763	48.0%	25.4%
Edgar	578	162	28.0%	672	257	38.2%	36.5%
Edwards	204	32	15.7%	225	58	25.8%	64.3%
Effingham	509	171	33.6%	645	282	43.7%	30.1%
Fayette	634	167	26.3%	624	212	34.0%	29.0%
Ford	222	55	24.8%	252	110	43.7%	76.2%
Franklin	1,381	465	33.7%	1,913	681	35.6%	5.7%
Fulton	1,033	382	37.0%	1,301	566	43.5%	17.6%
Gallatin	289	54	18.7%	327	117	35.8%	91.5%
Greene	649	165	25.4%	514	139	27.0%	6.4%
Grundy	367	90	24.5%	485	174	35.9%	46.8%
Hamilton	328	70	21.3%	440	68	15.5%	-27.6%
Hancock	589	119	20.2%	541	181	33.5%	65.6%
Hardin	260	74	28.5%	322	101	31.4%	10.2%
Henderson	234	47	20.1%	229	56	24.5%	21.8%
Henry	1,003	279	27.8%	1,195	532	44.5%	60.0%
Iroquois	705	145	20.6%	560	178	31.8%	54.5%
Jackson	1,465	571	39.0%	2,045	972	47.5%	21.9%
Jasper	259	23	8.9%	309	77	24.9%	180.6%
Jefferson	1,109	426	38.4%	1,328	626	47.1%	22.7%
Jersey	317	90	28.4%	435	173	39.8%	40.1%
Jo Daviess	367	61	16.6%	361	128	35.5%	113.3%
Johnson	330	60	18.2%	348	83	23.9%	31.2%
Kane	3,292	1,678	51.0%	4,081	2,181	53.4%	4.8%
Kankakee	2,603	1,442	55.4%	2,640	1,617	61.3%	10.6%
Kendall	339	127	37.5%	266	145	54.5%	45.5%
Knox	1,198	450	37.6%	1,517	782	51.5%	37.2%
Lake	4,406	1,961	44.5%	4,991	2,572	51.5%	15.8%
LaSalle	1,685	756	44.9%	2,560	1,168	45.6%	1.7%
Lawrence	491	125	25.5%	688	257	37.4%	46.7%
Lee	491	117	23.8%	622	315	50.6%	112.5%
Livingston	555	152	27.4%	711	322	45.3%	65.4%
Logan	529	158	29.9%	620	235	37.9%	26.9%
Macon	2,809	1560	55.5%	3,208	2,148	67.0%	20.6%
Macoupin	998	300	30.1%	1,367	543	39.7%	32.1%
Madison	5,077	2,749	54.1%	5,860	3,424	58.4%	7.9%
Marion	1,124	416	37.0%	1,522	624	41.0%	10.8%
Marshall	233	68	29.2%	252	84	33.3%	14.2%
Mason	525	202	38.5%	571	206	36.1%	-6.2%

Table continued on next page.

Poverty by Family Structure - 1979 & 1989

	1979			1989			
	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Total Families in Poverty	Female Headed Families in Poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty Headed by Females	Change in Percent
Massac	514	172	33.5%	582	234	40.2%	20.2%
McDonough	761	286	37.6%	814	348	42.8%	13.8%
McHenry	1,321	433	32.8%	1,269	576	45.4%	38.5%
McLean	1,451	617	42.5%	1,814	982	54.1%	27.3%
Menard	218	54	24.8%	232	96	41.4%	67.0%
Mercer	418	116	27.8%	382	104	27.2%	-1.9%
Monroe	224	94	42.0%	205	62	30.2%	-27.9%
Montgomery	676	172	25.4%	963	312	32.4%	27.3%
Morgan	788	306	38.8%	641	271	42.3%	8.9%
Moultrie	254	28	11.0%	330	91	27.6%	150.2%
Ogle	731	220	30.1%	748	299	40.0%	32.8%
Peoria	3,877	2,228	57.5%	5,433	3,552	65.4%	13.8%
Perry	452	146	32.3%	794	301	37.9%	17.4%
Piatt	227	61	26.9%	207	81	39.1%	45.6%
Pike	661	136	20.6%	717	158	22.0%	7.1%
Pope	169	43	25.4%	181	54	29.8%	17.3%
Pulaski	536	240	44.8%	495	245	49.5%	10.5%
Putnam	91	20	22.0%	103	54	52.4%	138.5%
Randolph	566	181	32.0%	764	287	37.6%	17.5%
Richland	368	84	22.8%	505	202	40.0%	75.2%
Rock Island	2,782	1,445	51.9%	4,059	2,430	59.9%	15.3%
Saint Clair	9,721	6,122	63.0%	9,606	6,646	69.2%	9.9%
Saline	943	315	33.4%	1,174	460	39.2%	17.3%
Sangamon	2,923	1,533	52.4%	3,429	1,912	55.8%	6.3%
Schuyler	233	59	25.3%	296	74	25.0%	-1.3%
Scott	181	23	12.7%	150	54	36.0%	183.3%
Shelby	514	139	27.0%	495	164	33.1%	22.5%
Stark	144	17	11.8%	181	48	26.5%	124.6%
Stephenson	742	264	35.6%	1,007	482	47.9%	34.5%
Tazewell	1,765	781	44.2%	2,494	1,287	51.6%	16.6%
Union	625	122	19.5%	658	186	28.3%	44.8%
Vermilion	2,356	1,063	45.1%	2,856	1,548	54.2%	20.1%
Wabash	297	100	33.7%	337	136	40.4%	19.9%
Warren	548	161	29.4%	597	221	37.0%	26.0%
Washington	320	47	14.7%	290	74	25.5%	73.7%
Wayne	561	104	18.5%	579	190	32.8%	77.0%
White	410	134	32.7%	726	198	27.3%	-16.6%
Whiteside	992	388	39.1%	1,504	671	44.6%	14.1%
Will	4,089	2,017	49.3%	4,242	2,168	51.1%	3.6%
Williamson	1,408	414	29.4%	2,064	859	41.6%	41.5%
Winnebago	4,396	2,154	49.0%	5,939	3,269	61.2%	25.0%
Woodford	379	104	27.4%	466	209	44.8%	63.4%
Illinois	**247,448**	**132,077**	**53.4%**	**264,413**	**150,913**	**57.1%**	**6.9%**

Children Receiving AFDC - 1980 & 1991

	1980			1991				
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in pop.	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC
Adams	21,128	1,589	7.5%	17,946	1,900	10.6%	-15.1%	19.6%
Alexander	3,804	1,045	27.5%	3,202	1,201	37.5%	-15.8%	14.9%
Bond	4,596	222	4.8%	3,909	355	9.1%	-14.9%	59.9%
Boone	9,628	274	2.8%	9,070	510	5.6%	-5.8%	86.1%
Brown	1,557	42	2.7%	1,370	83	6.1%	-12.0%	97.6%
Bureau	11,837	283	2.4%	9,927	522	5.3%	-16.1%	84.5%
Calhoun	1,719	53	3.1%	1,366	92	6.7%	-20.5%	73.6%
Carroll	5,536	191	3.5%	4,423	263	5.9%	-20.1%	37.7%
Cass	4,502	191	4.2%	3,664	265	7.2%	-18.6%	38.7%
Champaign	44,956	3,374	7.5%	42,487	3,553	8.4%	-5.5%	5.3%
Christian	10,907	542	5.0%	9,177	695	7.6%	-15.9%	28.2%
Clark	4,778	130	2.7%	4,130	263	6.4%	-13.6%	102.3%
Clay	4,368	171	3.9%	3,827	401	10.5%	-12.4%	134.5%
Clinton	10,861	277	2.6%	9,623	519	5.4%	-11.4%	87.4%
Coles	13,545	535	3.9%	12,176	1057	8.7%	-10.1%	97.6%
Cook	1,553,917	325,282	20.9%	1,351,846	294,874	21.8%	-13.0%	-9.3%
Crawford	5,780	192	3.3%	5,080	446	8.8%	-12.1%	132.3%
Cumberland	3,527	77	2.2%	3,128	276	8.8%	-11.3%	258.4%
DeKalb	20,121	572	2.8%	19,113	760	4.0%	-5.0%	32.9%
DeWitt	5,388	175	3.2%	4,473	374	8.4%	-17.0%	113.7%
Douglas	5,987	204	3.4%	5,739	258	4.5%	-4.1%	26.5%
DuPage	206,344	3,244	1.6%	216,109	3,213	1.5%	4.7%	-1.0%
Edgar	6,291	242	3.8%	5,269	579	11.0%	-16.2%	139.3%
Edwards	2,250	78	3.5%	1,940	122	6.3%	-13.8%	56.4%
Effingham	10,222	417	4.1%	9,955	558	5.6%	-2.6%	33.8%
Fayette	6,355	407	6.4%	5,466	471	8.6%	-14.0%	15.7%
Ford	4,405	158	3.6%	3,877	229	5.9%	-12.0%	44.9%
Franklin	12,085	1,281	10.6%	10,253	1,852	18.1%	-15.2%	44.6%
Fulton	13,073	972	7.4%	9,809	1,255	12.8%	-25.0%	29.1%
Gallatin	2,246	188	8.4%	1,731	292	16.9%	-22.9%	55.3%

	1980			1991				
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in pop.	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC
Greene	4,979	376	7.6%	4,237	498	11.8%	-14.9%	32.4%
Grundy	9,831	214	2.2%	9,398	259	2.8%	-4.4%	21.0%
Hamilton	2,425	197	8.1%	2,137	260	12.2%	-11.9%	32.0%
Hancock	7,113	293	4.1%	5,743	410	7.1%	-19.3%	39.9%
Hardin	1,521	183	12.0%	1,307	250	19.1%	-14.1%	36.6%
Henderson	2,840	124	4.4%	2,183	160	7.3%	-23.1%	29.0%
Henry	18,537	640	3.5%	14,423	1,115	7.7%	-22.2%	74.2%
Iroquois	9,860	501	5.1%	8,350	631	7.6%	-15.3%	25.9%
Jackson	15,055	1,573	10.4%	13,490	2,087	15.5%	-10.4%	32.7%
Jasper	3,533	113	3.2%	3,128	206	6.6%	-11.5%	82.3%
Jefferson	10,744	1,170	10.9%	10,438	1,681	16.1%	-2.8%	43.7%
Jersey	6,425	134	2.1%	5,812	285	4.9%	-9.5%	112.7%
Jo Daviess	7,617	93	1.2%	6,004	164	2.7%	-21.2%	76.3%
Johnson	2,584	230	8.9%	2,407	285	11.8%	-6.8%	23.9%
Kane	92,687	5,589	6.0%	99,122	7,729	7.8%	6.9%	38.3%
Kankakee	33,769	5,109	15.1%	28,533	4,909	17.2%	-15.5%	-3.9%
Kendall	13,212	162	1.2%	12,371	288	2.3%	-6.4%	77.8%
Knox	17,653	1,000	5.7%	14,235	1,700	11.9%	-19.4%	70.0%
Lake	144,760	7,253	5.0%	151,363	6,453	4.3%	4.6%	-11.0%
LaSalle	32,785	1,760	5.4%	28,714	2,402	8.4%	-12.4%	36.5%
Lawrence	5,012	342	6.8%	3,999	453	11.3%	-20.2%	32.5%
Lee	11,039	292	2.6%	9,381	477	5.1%	-15.0%	63.4%
Livingston	11,977	357	3.0%	10,257	685	6.7%	-14.4%	91.9%
Logan	8,691	405	4.7%	7,787	526	6.8%	-10.4%	29.9%
Macon	40,454	3,622	9.0%	32,169	5,073	15.8%	-20.5%	40.1%
Macoupin	14,525	975	6.7%	13,030	1,389	10.7%	-10.3%	42.5%
Madison	74,491	8,486	11.4%	67,259	9,109	13.5%	-9.7%	7.3%
Marion	13,079	1,100	8.4%	11,629	1,839	15.8%	-11.1%	67.2%
Marshall	4,441	77	1.7%	3,406	199	5.8%	-23.3%	158.4%
Mason	6,215	462	7.4%	4,469	578	12.9%	-28.1%	25.1%

Table continued on next page.

Children Receiving AFDC - 1980 & 1991

	1980			1991				
	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Children <19	Children Enrolled in AFDC	Percent of Children Enrolled in AFDC	Change in pop.	Change in No. of Children Enrolled in AFDC
Massac	4,125	461	11.2%	3,702	599	16.2%	-10.3%	29.9%
McDonough	9,499	399	4.2%	7,986	688	8.6%	-15.9%	72.4%
McHenry	49,349	648	1.3%	55,561	1,103	2.0%	12.6%	70.2%
McLean	33,364	1,583	4.7%	33,378	1,767	5.3%	0.0%	11.6%
Menard	3,610	126	3.5%	3,178	209	6.6%	-12.0%	65.9%
Mercer	6,220	257	4.1%	4,851	303	6.2%	-22.0%	17.9%
Monroe	6,151	135	2.2%	6,241	208	3.3%	1.5%	54.1%
Montgomery	9,210	473	5.1%	8,170	832	10.2%	-11.3%	75.9%
Morgan	10,886	772	7.1%	9,509	798	8.4%	-12.6%	3.4%
Moultrie	4,241	103	2.4%	3,829	132	3.4%	-9.7%	28.2%
Ogle	14,915	426	2.9%	13,229	615	4.6%	-11.3%	44.4%
Peoria	60,528	6,583	10.9%	50,390	8,778	17.4%	-16.7%	33.3%
Perry	6,503	350	5.4%	5,951	690	11.6%	-8.5%	97.1%
Piatt	5,152	156	3.0%	4,218	162	3.8%	-18.1%	3.8%
Pike	5,327	359	6.7%	4,597	487	10.6%	-13.7%	35.7%
Pope	1,329	131	9.9%	1,118	170	15.2%	-15.9%	29.8%
Pulaski	2,795	875	31.3%	2,293	689	30.0%	-18.0%	-21.3%
Putnam	1,946	17	0.9%	1,579	62	3.9%	-18.9%	264.7%
Randolph	9,985	381	3.8%	8,843	755	8.5%	-11.4%	98.2%
Richland	5,034	163	3.2%	4,516	463	10.3%	-10.3%	184.0%
Rock Island	49,942	3955	7.9%	39,967	5,397	13.5%	-20.0%	36.5%
Saint Clair	89,209	23277	26.1%	78,735	19,732	25.1%	-11.7%	-15.2%
Saline	7,540	674	8.9%	6,797	1,164	17.1%	-9.9%	72.7%
Sangamon	51,233	4519	8.8%	47,724	5,174	10.8%	-6.8%	14.5%
Schuyler	2,389	69	2.9%	1,956	124	6.3%	-18.1%	79.7%
Scott	1,754	56	3.2%	1,550	108	7.0%	-11.6%	92.9%
Shelby	7,281	298	4.1%	6,039	369	6.1%	-17.1%	23.8%
Stark	2,278	55	2.4%	1,764	89	5.0%	-22.6%	61.8%
Stephenson	14,841	507	3.4%	13,055	895	6.9%	-12.0%	76.5%
Tazewell	42,400	1946	4.6%	34,349	2670	7.8%	-19.0%	37.2%
Union	4,350	415	9.5%	4,352	534	12.3%	0.0%	28.7%
Vermilion	29,012	2,764	9.5%	24,037	3,897	16.2%	-17.1%	41.0%
Wabash	4,057	289	7.1%	3,624	320	8.8%	-10.7%	10.7%
Warren	6,681	495	7.4%	5,282	487	9.2%	-20.9%	-1.6%
Washington	4,444	121	2.7%	4,109	152	3.7%	-7.5%	25.6%
Wayne	5,024	346	6.9%	4,451	387	8.7%	-11.4%	11.8%
White	4,611	403	8.7%	4,068	500	12.3%	-11.8%	24.1%
Whiteside	21355	805	3.8%	17,119	1,229	7.2%	-19.8%	52.7%
Will	113,423	7,029	6.2%	111,944	6,849	6.1%	-1.3%	-2.6%
Williamson	15,635	1,209	7.7%	14,651	1,949	13.3%	-6.3%	61.2%
Winnebago	78,723	6,122	7.8%	69,785	8,284	11.9%	-11.4%	35.3%
Woodford	11,110	304	2.7%	9,924	494	5.0%	-10.7%	62.5%
Illinois	**3,457,028**	**455,296**	**13.2%**	**3,115,287**	**449,652**	**14.4%**	**-9.9%**	**-1.2%**

Households Earning Less Than $20,000 a Year and Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing—1989

		Renters			Homeowners		
	Total Units'	Inc. < 20K	Inc. < 20K over 30%	Percent over 30%	Inc. < 20K	Inc. < 20K over 30%	Percent over 30%
Adams	8,673	4,330	2,281	52.7%	4,343	1,413	32.5%
Alexander	1,938	954	514	53.9%	984	331	33.6%
Bond	1,639	656	388	59.2%	983	391	39.8%
Boone	2,111	1,261	759	60.2%	850	365	42.9%
Brown	635	243	117	48.2%	392	117	29.9%
Bureau	4,011	1,555	817	52.5%	2,456	747	30.4%
Calhoun	564	193	103	53.4%	371	133	35.9%
Carroll	2,020	798	343	43.0%	1,222	385	31.5%
Cass	1,604	635	330	52.0%	969	252	26.0%
Champaign	20,778	16,023	12,316	76.9%	4,755	2,420	50.9%
Christian	4,571	1,859	1,003	54.0%	2,712	877	32.3%
Clark	1,837	714	405	56.7%	1,123	334	29.7%
Clay	1,873	660	331	50.2%	1,213	377	31.1%
Clinton	2,680	1,190	626	52.6%	1,490	524	35.2%
Coles	6,596	3,977	2,497	62.8%	2,619	937	35.8%
Cook	472,912	362,942	287,302	79.2%	109,970	59,572	54.2%
Crawford	2,339	860	408	47.4%	1,479	313	21.2%
Cumberland	957	366	163	44.5%	591	186	31.5%
DeKalb	7,372	5,391	4,235	78.6%	1,981	841	42.5%
DeWitt	2,000	883	403	45.6%	1,117	372	33.3%
Douglas	1,936	789	435	55.1%	1,147	374	32.6%
DuPage	28,822	16,835	14,855	88.2%	11,987	7,503	62.6%
Edgar	2,739	1,155	641	55.5%	1,584	620	39.1%
Edwards	944	307	121	39.4%	637	163	25.6%
Effingham	3,077	1,409	605	42.9%	1,668	477	28.6%
Fayette	2,121	849	469	55.2%	1,272	436	34.3%
Ford	1,728	653	318	48.7%	1,075	314	29.2%
Franklin	7,083	2,547	1,581	62.1%	4,536	1,520	33.5%
Fulton	5,459	2,282	1337	58.6%	3,177	1,046	32.9%
Gallatin	955	373	254	68.1%	582	200	34.4%
Greene	2122	804	368	45.8%	1,318	375	28.5%
Grundy	2598	1,322	824	62.3%	1,276	444	34.8%
Hamilton	1106	383	260	67.9%	723	251	34.7%
Hancock	2384	845	449	53.1%	1,539	480	31.2%
Hardin	727	292	166	56.9%	435	128	29.4%
Henderson	903	341	178	52.2%	562	133	23.7%
Henry	5870	2,273	1,264	55.6%	3,597	1,171	32.6%
Iroquois	3281	1,303	690	53.0%	1,978	583	29.5%
Jackson	10310	7,822	5,810	74.3%	2,488	989	39.8%
Jasper	945	337	190	56.4%	608	173	28.5%
Jefferson	4,714	2,427	1,401	57.7%	2,287	977	42.7%
Jersey	2,038	925	474	51.2%	1,113	395	35.5%
Jo Daviess	2,190	897	444	49.5%	1,293	453	35.0%
Johnson	989	321	127	39.6%	668	209	31.3%
Kane	19,185	11,576	8,619	74.5%	7,609	3,718	48.9%
Kankakee	9,882	5,379	3,575	66.5%	4,503	1,869	41.5%
Kendall	1,749	821	599	73.0%	928	480	51.7%
Knox	7,547	3,786	2,334	61.7%	3,761	1,628	43.3%
Lake	23,752	14,127	11,265	79.7%	9,625	5,698	59.2%
LaSalle	12,453	5,439	3,184	58.5%	7,014	2,243	32.0%
Lawrence	2,286	883	547	62.0%	1,403	395	28.2%
Lee	3,207	1,612	795	49.3%	1,595	537	33.7%
Livingston	3,564	1,778	1,028	57.8%	1,786	547	30.6%
Logan	3,116	1,495	864	57.8%	1,621	587	36.2%
Macon	14,585	7,642	4,795	62.8%	6,943	2,469	35.6%
Macoupin	5,759	2,076	1,400	67.4%	3,683	1,206	32.8%
Madison	28,144	14,253	9,903	69.5%	13,891	5,165	37.2%
Marion	5,223	2,369	1,494	63.1%	2,854	1,062	37.2%
Marshall	1,408	503	308	61.2%	905	282	31.2%
Mason	2,137	864	525	60.8%	1,273	426	33.5%
Massac	2,133	888	567	63.9%	1,245	440	35.4%
McDonough	4,450	2,860	1,859	65.0%	1,590	590	37.1%
McHenry	8,706	3,952	3,140	79.5%	4,754	2,361	49.7%
McLean	12,187	8,547	5,632	65.9%	3,640	1,292	35.5%
Menard	1,084	455	272	59.8%	629	281	44.7%
Mercer	1,715	674	426	63.2%	1,041	370	35.5%
Monroe	1,491	564	393	69.7%	927	282	30.4%
Montgomery	3,590	1,325	854	64.5%	2,265	789	34.8%
Morgan	4,189	2,408	1,360	56.5%	1,781	599	33.6%
Moultrie	1,382	459	214	46.6%	923	293	31.7%

Table continued on next page.

90

91

Households Earning Less Than $20,000 a Year and Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing—1989

	Total Units*	Renters Inc. < 20K	Renters Inc. < 20K over 30%	Renters Percent over 30%	Homeowners Inc. < 20K	Homeowners Inc. < 20K over 30%	Homeowners Percent over 30%
Ogle	3,671	1,819	1,026	56.4%	1,852	705	38.1%,
Peoria	22,842	13,419	8,331	62.1%	9,423	3,569	37.9%
Perry	2,674	1,051	617	58.7%	1,623	623	38.4%
Piatt	1,387	557	322	57.8%	830	347	41.8%
Pike	2,322	887	367	41.4%	1,435	426	29.7%
Pope	427	212	121	57.1%	215	73	34.0%
Pulaski	1,139	443	270	61.0%	696	232	33.3%
Putnam	534	219	143	65.3%	315	76	24.1%
Randolph	3,275	1,357	764	56.3%	1,918	668	34.8%
Richland	2,157	941	535	56.9%	1,216	380	31.3%
Rock Island	19,335	11,274	6,477	57.5%	8,061	3,026	37.5%
Saint Clair	30,337	17,671	13,661	77.3%	12,666	5,475	43.2%
Saline	4,534	1,891	1,288	68.1%	2,643	943	35.7%
Sangamon	19,118	11,348	7,238	63.8%	7,770	2,555	32.9%
Schuyler	851	359	215	59.9%	492	146	29.7%
Scott	601	233	99	42.5%	368	105	28.5%
Shelby	2,192	770	411	53.4%	1,422	352	24.8%
Stark	668	222	124	55.9%	446	158	35.4%
Stephenson	5,232	2,785	1,591	57.1%	2,447	862	35.2%
Tazewell	13,247	6,781	3,898	57.5%	6,466	2,209	34.2%
Union	2,480	1,192	625	52.4%	1,288	380	29.5%
Vermilion	12,213	5,878	3,744	63.7%	6,335	2,264	35.7%
Wabash	1,439	746	414	55.5%	693	279	40.3%
Warren	2,448	1,129	634	56.2%	1,319	465	35.3%
Washington	1,413	431	213	49.4%	982	351	35.7%
Wayne	1,952	785	452	57.6%	1,167	360	30.9%
White	2,482	1,030	583	56.6%	1,452	490	33.8%
Whiteside	6,640	3,125	1,974	63.2%	3,515	1,106	31.5%
Will	20,182	10,452	7,602	72.7%	9,730	5,035	51.8%
Williamson	8,586	3,752	2,263	60.3%	4,834	1,712	35.4%
Winnebago	26,249	14,953	9,699	64.9%	11,296	4,699	41.6%
Woodford	2,387	1,054	596	56.6%	1,333	440	33.0%
Illinois	**1052089**	**668482**	**490851**	**73.4%**	**383,607**	**166,421**	**43.4%**

**Total units represents the total number of households where the income, housing expenses and types of tenure could be determined.*

Median Family Income 1979 and 1989

	1979*	1989*	% Change
Adams	$31,075	$29,104	-6.3%
Alexander	$22,591	$19,399	-14.1%
Bond	$29,175	$29,427	0.9%
Boone	$37,958	$38,586	1.7%
Brown	$24,702	$25,180	1.9%
Bureau	$34,053	$31,711	-6.9%
Calhoun	$26,382	$26,208	-0.5%
Carroll	$31,331	$30,798	-1.7%
Cass	$32,773	$27,785	-15.2%
Champaign	$35,652	$35,630	-0.1%
Christian	$32,032	$30,558	-4.6%
Clark	$28,742	$28,469	-0.9%
Clay	$24,743	$24,187	-2.2%
Clinton	$32,571	$34,440	5.7%
Coles	$32,450	$32,491	0.1%
Cook	$40,176	$39,296	-2.2%
Crawford	$32,049	$29,274	-8.7%
Cumberland	$28,221	$28,425	0.7%
DeKalb	$38,445	$39,006	1.5%
DeWitt	$35,208	$32,235	-8.4%
Douglas	$34,728	$32,269	-7.1%
DuPage	$52,977	$54,920	3.7%
Edgar	$28,296	$26,595	-6.0%
Edwards	$27,607	$27,577	-0.1%
Effingham	$33,794	$33,336	-1.4%
Fayette	$27,137	$26,805	-1.2%
Ford	$33,448	$31,652	-5.4%
Franklin	$27,816	$24,545	-11.8%
Fulton	$31,997	$26,508	-17.2%
Gallatin	$25,073	$23,546	-6.1%
Greene	$25,619	$26,596	3.8%
Grundy	$40,550	$41,553	2.5%
Hamilton	$24,844	$24,090	-3.0%
Hancock	$29,667	$28,762	-3.1%
Hardin	$21,063	$20,294	-3.7%
Henderson	$30,609	$26,699	-12.8%
Henry	$36,313	$31,153	-14.2%
Iroquois	$31,704	$30,516	-3.7%
Jackson	$29,992	$27,307	-9.0%
Jasper	$29,040	$26,590	-8.4%
Jefferson	$29,721	$28,750	-3.3%
Jersey	$32,221	$32,411	0.6%
Jo Daviess	$32,783	$31,898	-2.7%
Johnson	$25,215	$25,724	2.0%
Kane	$43,604	$45,457	4.3%
Kankakee	$33,724	$33,560	-0.5%
Kendall	$44,364	$46,687	5.2.4
Knox	$34,147	$30,296	-11.3%
Lake	$48,825	$52,308	7.1%
LaSalle	$36,306	$33,226	-8.6%
Lawrence	$28,347	$23,609	-16.7%
Lee	$36,037	$32,464	-9.9%
Livingston	$36,728	$34,927	-4.9%
Logan	$34,110	$33,361	-2.2%
McDonough	$30,449	$29,499	-3.1%
McHenry	$44,664	$47,911	7.3%
McLean	$38,768	$39,761	2.6%
Macon	$36,360	$34,861	-4.1%
Macoupin	$31,756	$29,693	-6.5%
Madison	$35,846	$35,688	-0.4%
Marion	$29,781	$28,233	-5.2%
Marshall	$35,163	$31,862	-9.4%
Mason	$32,084	$27,488	-14.3%
Massac	$27,682	$26,615	-3.9%
Menard	$36,115	$34,375	-4.8%
Mercer	$34,761	$31,451	-9.5%
Monroe	$38,159	$39,482	3.5%
Montgomery	$30,723	$28,725	-6.5%
Morgan	$32,892	$32,500	-1.2%
Moultrie	$33,374	$31,685	-5.1%
Ogle	$36,120	$35,593	-1.5%
Peoria	$38,286	$35,401	-7.5%
Perry	$33,287	$28,267	-15.1%
Piatt	$36,067	$35,902	-0.5%
Pike	$25,080	$24,859	-0.9%
Pope	$24,228	$23,438	-3.3%
Pulaski	$20,528	$21,957	7.0%
Putnam	$38,206	$33,579	-12.1%
Randolph	$34,527	$31,251	-9.5%
Richland	$29,374	$27,512	-6.3%
Rock Island	$38,806	$33,045	-14.8%
Saint Clair	$32,198	$31,939	-0.8%
Saline	$27,184	$25,066	-7.8%
Sangamon	$36,924	$37,562	1.7%
Schuyler	$27,958	$25,605	-8.4%
Scott	$28,377	$28,431	0.2%
Shelby	$31,252	$29,736	-4.9%
Stark	$33,123	$30,082	-9.2%
Stephenson	$34,681	$34,057	-1.8%
Tazewell	$39,541	$36,951	-6.6%
Union	$26,342	$24,875	-5.6%
Vermilion	$31,992	$30,392	-5.0%
Wabash	$32,972	$31,215	-5.3%
Warren	$31,970	$27,271	-14.7%
Washington	$31,259	$31,535	0.9%
Wayne	$26,784	$25,463	-4.9%
White	$27,942	$26,490	-5.2%
Whiteside	$38,137	$32,251	-15.5%
Will	$44,812	$45,510	1.6%
Williamson	$29,794	$27,890	-6.4%
Winnebago	$38,478	$37,199	-3.3%
Woodford	$38,964	$38,390	-1.5%
Illinois	**$38,067**	**$38,664**	**1.6%**

* *All figures are in 1989 dollars.*

Unemployment 1980-1992

	1980 Percent Unemployed	1992 Percent Unemployed	Change 1980-1992
Adams	9	7.9	-12.2%
Alexander	17.5	14.7	-16.0%
Bond	10.2	9.5	-6.9%
Boone	9.4	11.6	23.4%
Brown	7	7.3	4.3%
Bureau	9.6	7.2	-25.0%
Carroll	7.8	7.1	-9.0%
Cass	6.6	9	36.4%
Champaign	6.1	4.7	-23.0%
Christian	9.2	9	-2.2%
Clahoun	16.6	15	-9.6%
Clark	10.7	10	-6.5%
Clay	11	8.9	-19.1%
Clinton	9.7	7.1	-26.8%
Coles	11.3	6.2	-45.1%
Cook	8	7.8	-2.5%
Crawford	9.6	9.8	2.1%
Cumberland	12.1	9	-25.6%
DeKalb	8	6.1	-23.8%
Dewitt	8.4	8.1	-3.6%
Douglas	6.2	7.3	17.7%
DuPage	5.5	5.1	-7.3%
Edgar	9.3	11.2	20.4%
Edwards	5.8	8.4	44.8%
Effingham	8.6	9.4	9.3%
Fayette	10.3	11.8	14.6%
Ford	6.1	6.4	4.9%
Franklin	14.3	12.9	-9.8%
Fulton	8.1	10.2	25.9%
Gallatin	15.4	14	-9.1%
Greene	9.4	9.5	1.1%
Grundy	9.8	10.3	5.1%
Hamilton	12.2	18.2	49.2%
Hancock	7.5	7.7	2.7%
Hardin	17.6	7	-60.2%
Henderson	8.3	7.7	-7.2%
Henry	8.3	8.1	-2.4%
Iroquois	6.4	6.7	4.7%
Jackson	9.7	8.3	-14.4%
Jasper	8.9	7.2	-19.1%
Jefferson	10.8	11.3	4.6%
Jersey	12.8	7.5	-41.4%
Jo Daviess	8.8	5.9	-33.0%
Johnson	11.3	11.4	0.9%
Kane	7.9	8	1.3%
Kankakee	11.3	8.7	-23.0%
Kendall	5.8	6.2	6.9%
Knox	13.8	8	-42.0%
Lake	7	4.8	-31.4%
LaSalle	12.8	10.9	-14.8%
Lawrence	8.5	10.6	24.7%
Lee	6.5	7.6	16.9%
Livingston	6.7	6.3	-6.0%
Logan	7.2	7.3	1.4%
Macon	11.1	9.2	-17.1%
Macoupin	8.3	9.3	12.0%
Madison	10.5	7.9	-24.8%
Marion	10.7	11.2	4.7%
Marshall	7	7.3	4.3%
Mason	9.5	11.5	21.1%
Massac	11.6	11.7	0.9%
McLean	7.1	4.6	-35.2%
McDonough	8.5	5.7	-32.9%
McHenry	7.6	6.6	-13.2%
Menard	5.5	5.3	-3.6%
Mercer	6.9	9.4	36.2%
Monroe	8	7.1	-11.3%
Montgomery	10	9.9	-1.0%
Morgan	7.5	7	-6.7%
Moultrie	8.4	7.5	-10.7%
Ogle	8.2	7.2	-12.2%
Peoria	8.4	7.7	-8.3%
Perry	10.3	19.4	88.3%
Piatt	7.6	7.7	1.3%
Pike	8.4	8.9	6.0%
Pope	19.5	12.3	-36.9%
Pulaski	16.4	15.5	-5.5%
Putnam	10.8	8.6	-20.4%
Randolph	7.7	11.7	51.9%
Richland	10	7.2	-28.0%
Rock Island	7.4	8.3	12.2%
Saint Clair	9.4	8.7	-7.4%
Saline	12.9	11.6	-10.1%
Sangamon	7.3	5.3	-27.4%
Schuyler	7.5	8	6.7%
Scott	7.2	9.6	33.3%
Shelby	11.9	8.7	-26.9%
Stark	6.6	8.5	28.8%
Stephenson	7	8.2	17.1%
Tazewell	8.3	7.7	-7.2%
Union	12.2	12	-1.6%
Vermilion	12	11.4	-5.0%
Wabash	7	12.1	72.9%
Warren	9.2	6.2	-32.6%
Washington	7.6	7.2	-5.3%
Wayne	10.8	10.9	0.9%
White	11.6	9.3	-19.8%
Whiteside	9.4	7.2	-23.4%
Will	8.7	7.8	-10.3%
Williamson	14.1	10.5	-25.5%
Winnebago	9.7	8.5	-12.4%
Woodford	5.6	4.7	-16.1%
Illinois	**8.3**	**7.5**	**-9.6%**

Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Illinois	842,241	848,141	0.7%	1,768,998	1,633,087	-7.7%	1,066,995	8,180,01	23.3%	3,678,234	3,299229	10.3%
Adams	5,192	4,636	-10.7%	10,623	9,719	-8.5%	6,651	4,612	-30.7%	22,466	18,967	-15.6%
Alexander	988	895	-9.4%	1,939	1,681	-13.3%	1,071	742	-30.7%	3,998	3,318	-17.0%
Bond	1,127	946	-16.1%	2,290	2,095	-8.5%	1,609	1,146	-28.8%	5,026	4,187	-16.7%
Boone	2,172	2,349	8.2%	5,224	4,813	-7.9%	2,711	2,379	-12.3%	10,107	9,541	-5.6%
Brown	382	325	-14.9%	796	760	-4.5%	453	362	-20.1%	1,631	1,447	-11.3%
Bureau	2,772	2,330	-16.0%	6,202	5,459	-12.0%	3,484	2,561	-26.5%	12,458	10,350	-16.9%
Calhoun	375	330	-12.0%	896	737	-17.7%	539	365	-32.3%	1,810	1,432	-20.9%
Carroll	1,301	1,075	-17.4%	2,916	2,411	-17.3%	1,605	1,141	-28.9%	5,822	4,627	-20.5%
Cass	1,111	881	-20.7%	2,348	2,008	-14.5%	1,293	931	-28.0%	4,752	3,820	-19.6%
Champaign	10,927	11,847	8.4%	20,091	20,468	1.9%	22,770	17,528	-23.0%	53,788	49,843	-7.3%
Christian	2,541	2,371	-6.7%	5,592	4,866	-13.0%	3,320	2,393	-27.9%	11,453	9,630	-15.9%
Clark	1,172	1,037	-11.5%	2,442	2,229	-8.7%	1,412	1,067	-24.4%	5,026	4,333	-13.8%
Clay	1,078	904	-16.1%	2,222	2,167	-2.5%	1,311	934	-28.8%	4,611	4,005	-13.1%
Clinton	2,703	2,358	-12.8%	5,488	5,365	-2.2%	3,287	2,356	-28.3%	11,478	10,079	-12.2%
Coles	3,332	2,849	-14.5%	6,151	6,187	0.6%	6,646	5,532	-16.8%	16,129	14,568	-9.7%
Cook	376,680	380,591	1.0%	797,605	696,029	-12.7%	473,725	350,706	-26.0%	1,648,010	1,427,326	-13.4%
Crawford	1,444	1,247	-13.6%	2,951	2,773	-6.0%	1,716	1,305	-24.0%	6,111	5,325	-12.9%
Cumberland	866	805	-7.0%	1,814	1,709	-5.8%	1,015	753	-25.8%	3,695	3,267	-11.6%
DeKalb	4,546	4,913	8.1%	9,273	9,316	0.5%	10,256	8,510	-17.0%	24,075	22,739	-5.6%
DeWitt	1,415	1,131	-20.1%	2,692	2,458	-8.7%	1,559	1,080	-30.7%	5,666	4,669	-17.6%
Douglas	1,539	1,414	-8.1%	3,038	3,188	4.9%	1,722	1,351	-21.5%	6,299	5,953	-5.5%
DuPage	49,382	63,817	29.2%	108,612	112,324	3.4%	59,113	50,353	-14.8%	217,107	226,494	4.3%
Edgar	1,614	1,246	-22.8%	3,279	2,857	-12.9%	1,698	1,413	-16.8%	6,591	5,516	-16.3%
Edwards	623	466	-25.2%	1,142	1,090	-4.6%	601	479	-20.3%	2,366	2,035	-14.0%
Effingham	2,727	2,761	1.3%	5,031	5,423	7.8%	3,012	2,180	-27.6%	10,770	10,364	-3.8%
Fayette	1,619	1,341	-17.2%	3,195	3,001	-6.1%	1,905	1,405	-26.3%	6,719	5,747	-14.5%
Ford	1,118	941	-15.8%	2,183	2,155	-1.3%	1,352	927	-31.4%	4,653	4,023	-13.5%
Franklin	2,897	2,474	-14.6%	6,359	5,406	-15.0%	3,478	2,947	-15.3%	12,734	10,827	-15.0%
Fulton	3,296	2,210	-33.0%	6,666	5,471	-17.9%	3,834	2,609	-32.0%	13,796	10,290	-25.4%
Gallatin	490	409	-16.5%	1,199	917	-23.5%	655	506	-22.8%	2,344	1,832	-21.8%
Greene	1,221	1,063	-12.9%	2,496	2,335	-6.5%	1,511	1,038	-31.3%	5,228	4,436	-15.2%
Grundy	2,466	2,349	-4.7%	5,088	5,109	0.4%	2,808	2,342	-16.6%	10,362	9,800	-5.4%
Hamilton	598	502	-16.1%	1,225	1,203	-1.8%	732	545	-25.6%	2,555	2,250	-11.9%
Hancock	1,766	1,336	-24.4%	3,519	3,238	-8.0%	2,228	1,398	-37.3%	7,513	5,972	-20.5%
Hardin	353	278	-21.3%	817	748	-8.4%	428	371	-13.3%	1,598	1,397	-12.6%

Table continued on next page.

Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Henderson	708	512	-27.7%	1,416	1,186	-16.2%	834	579	-30.6%	2,958	2,277	-23.0%
Henry	4,641	3,412	-26.5%	9,539	8,097	-15.1%	5,323	3,598	-32.4%	19,503	15,107	-22.5%
Iroquois	2,378	2,013	-15.4%	5,007	4,600	-8.1%	2,958	2,063	-30.3%	10,343	8,676	-16.1%
Jackson	3,498	3,362	-3.9%	6,614	6,521	-1.4%	8,159	6,775	-17.0%	18,271	16,658	-8.8%
Jasper	880	772	-12.3%	1,705	1,751	2.7%	1,163	728	-37.4%	3,748	3,251	-13.3%
Jefferson	2,775	2,728	-1.7%	5,588	5,668	1.4%	2,977	2,513	-15.6%	11,340	10,909	-3.8%
Jersey	1,481	1,418	-4.3%	3,203	3,162	-1.3%	2,237	1,636	-26.9%	6,921	6,216	-10.2%
Jo Daviess	1,758	1,386	-21.2%	3,991	3,316	-16.9%	2,247	1,544	-31.3%	7,996	6,246	-21.9%
Johnson	572	544	-4.9%	1,329	1,289	-3.0%	855	716	-16.3%	2,756	2,549	-7.5%
Kane	23,982	27,799	15.9%	47,323	52,573	11.1%	26,234	23,468	-10.5%	97,539	103,840	6.5%
Kankakee	8,397	7,302	-13.0%	17,290	15,352	-11.2%	10,182	7,450	-26.8%	35,869	30,104	-16.1%
Kendall	3,208	3,017	-6.0%	6,953	6,821	-1.9%	3,638	3,126	-14.1%	13,799	12,964	-6.1%
Knox	4,442	3,398	-23.5%	8,854	7,764	-12.3%	5,477	4,005	-26.9%	18,773	15,167	-19.2%
Lake	33,915	43,849	29.3%	72,966	78,120	7.1%	48,532	39,778	-18.0%	155,13	161,747	4.1%
LaSalle	7,928	7,245	-8.6%	16,458	15,559	-5.5%	10,410	7,457	-28.4%	34,796	30,261	-13.0%
Lawrence	1,246	963	-22.7%	2,553	2,231	-12.6%	1,465	1,012	-30.9%	5,264	4,206	-20.1%
Lee	2,640	2,377	-10.0%	5,647	5,141	-9.0%	3,379	2,295	-32.1%	11,666	9,813	-15.9%
Livingston	2,857	2,610	-8.7%	5,960	5,597	-6.1%	3,897	2,485	-36.2%	12,714	10,692	-15.9%
Logan	2,156	1,958	-9.2%	4,172	4,232	1.4%	3,074	2,156	-29.9%	9,402	8,346	-11.2%
Macon	10,380	8,003	-22.9%	20,721	17,375	-16.1%	11,693	8,552	-26.9%	42,794	33,930	-20.7%
Macoupin	3,619	3,061	-15.4%	7,499	7,203	-3.2%	4,342	3,373	-22.3%	15,400	13,637	-11.5%
Madison	17,296	17,914	3.6%	38,752	35,624	-8.1%	22,818	17,302	-24.2%	78,866	70,840	-10.2%
Marion	3,272	2,924	-10.6%	6,586	6,333	-3.8%	3,969	2,958	-25.5%	13,827	12,215	-11.7%
Marshall	1,067	758	-28.0%	2,325	1,886	-18.9%	1,265	920	-27.3%	4,657	3,564	-23.5%
Mason	1,528	1,075	-29.7%	3,262	2,432	-25.4%	1,717	1,145	-33.3%	6,507	4,652	-28.5%
Massac	1,013	850	-16.1%	2,120	2,026	-4.4%	1,250	1,024	-18.1%	4,383	3,900	-11.0%
McDonough	2,096	1,750	-16.5%	4,174	3,664	-12.2%	5,393	4,692	-13.0%	11,663	10,106	-13.2%
McHenry	11,764	15,798	34.3%	26,388	29,819	13.0%	13,459	12,197	-9.4%	51,611	57,814	12.0%
McLean	8,185	8,557	4.5%	15,629	16,839	7.7%	14,563	12,899	-11.4%	38,377	38,295	-0.2%
Menard	890	770	-13.5%	1,815	1,793	-1.2%	1,068	762	-28.7%	3,773	3,325	-11.9%
Mercer	1,430	1,137	-20.5%	3,293	2,672	-18.9%	1,828	1,263	-30.9%	6,551	5,072	-22.6%
Monroe	1,430	1,648	15.2%	3,140	3,481	10.9%	1,944	1,411	-27.4%	6,514	6,540	0.4%
Montgomery	2,218	2,042	-7.9%	4,767	4,534	-4.9%	2,693	1,954	-27.4%	9,678	8,530	-11.9%
Morgan	2,594	2,286	-11.9%	5,359	5,134	-4.2%	3,768	2,802	-25.6%	11,721	10,222	-12.8%
Moultrie	1,117	960	-14.1%	2,185	2,087	-4.5%	1,147	919	-19.9%	4,449	3,966	-10.9%

Table continued on next page.

Breakdown of Illinois Child Population by Age Group

	Ages 0-4			Ages 5-14			Ages 15-19			Total		
	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change	1980	1990	% change
Ogle	3,367	3,357	-0.3%	7,800	7,272	-6.8%	4,526	3,203	-29.2%	15,693	13,832	-11.9%
Peoria	15,639	12,831	-18.0%	30,767	26,836	-12.8%	18,081	14,081	-22.1%	64,490	53,748	-16.7%
Perry	1,617	1,458	-9.8%	3,371	3,240	-3.9%	1,830	1,546	-15.5%	6,818	6,244	-8.4%
Piatt	1,231	964	-21.7%	2,642	2,360	-10.7%	1,528	1,072	-29.8%	5,401	4,396	-18.6%
Pike	1,273	1,125	-11.6%	2,816	2,552	-9.4%	1,461	1,143	-21.8%	5,550	4,820	-13.2%
Pope	258	221	-14.3%	640	550	-14.1%	551	443	-19.6%	1,449	1,214	-16.2%
Pulaski	760	544	-28.4%	1,334	1,293	-3.1%	841	526	-37.5%	2,935	2,363	-19.5%
Putnam	484	394	-18.6%	1,013	851	-16.0%	537	412	-23.3%	2,034	1,657	-18.5%
Randolph	2,611	2,108	-19.3%	5,026	4,911	-2.3%	2,960	2,259	-23.7%	10,597	9,278	-12.5%
Richland	1,234	1,124	-8.9%	2,501	2,503	0.1%	1,675	1,120	-33.1%	5,410	4,747	-12.3%
Rock Island	12,789	10,292	-19.5%	25,087	21,583	-14.0%	15,485	10,447	-32.5%	53,361	42,322	-20.7%
Saint Clair	21,426	20,989	-2.0%	46,218	41,730	-9.7%	26,663	19,944	-25.2%	94,307	82,663	-12.4%
Saline	1,786	1,608	-10.0%	3,877	3,567	-8.0%	2,330	1,981	-15.0%	7,993	7,156	-10.5%
Sangamon	12,935	12,840	-0.7%	25,961	25,885	-0.3%	15,197	11,252	-26.0%	54,093	49,977	-7.6%
Schuyler	571	451	-21.0%	1,251	1,080	-13.7%	675	513	-24.0%	2,497	2,044	-18.1%
Scott	419	367	-12.4%	856	862	0.7%	579	379	-34.5%	1,854	1,608	-13.3%
Shelby	1,758	1,516	-13.8%	3,737	3,264	-12.7%	2,174	1,530	-29.6%	7,669	6,310	-17.7%
Stark	550	408	-25.8%	1,154	987	-14.5%	691	449	-35.0%	2,395	1,844	-23.0%
Stephenson	3,506	3,416	-2.6%	7,706	6,993	-9.3%	4,563	3,353	-26.5%	15,775	13,762	-12.8%
Tazewell	10,819	8,416	-22.2%	21,691	18,723	-13.7%	12,167	8,888	-27.0%	44,677	36,027	-19.7%
Union	1,004	1,082	7.8%	2,298	2,276	-1.0%	1,297	1,196	-7.8%	4,599	4,554	-1.0%
Vermilion	7,376	5,920	-19.7%	14,889	13,096	-12.0%	8,316	6,207	-25.4%	30,581	25,223	-17.5%
Wabash	1,083	849	-21.6%	2,008	2,013	0.2%	1,225	991	-19.1%	4,316	3,853	-10.7%
Warren	1,664	1,236	-25.7%	3,384	2,944	-13.0%	2,094	1,433	-31.6%	7,142	5,613	-21.4%
Washington	1,146	1,004	-12.4%	2,239	2,310	3.2%	1,288	985	-23.5%	4,673	4,299	-8.0%
Wayne	1,210	1,092	-9.8%	2,631	2,423	-7.9%	1,491	1,176	-21.1%	5,532	4,691	-12.0%
White	1,099	1,006	-8.5%	2,311	2,276	-1.5%	1,467	950	-35.2%	4,877	4,232	-13.2%
Whiteside	5,229	4,186	-20.0%	10,953	9,159	-16.4%	6,434	4,613	-28.3%	22,616	17,958	-20.6%
Will	29,026	29,446	1.5%	59,693	60,263	1.0%	30,381	27,794	-8.5%	119,100	117,503	-1.3%
Williamson	3,767	3,693	-2.0%	8,153	7,759	-4.8%	4,593	3,975	-13.5%	16 513	15,427	-6.6%
Winnebago	18,565	19,215	3.5%	41,391	36,411	-12.0%	23,263	17,775	-23.6%	83 219	73,401	-11.8%
Woodford	2,845	2,358	-17.1%	5,673	5,518	-2.7%	3,161	2,541	-19.6%	11,379	10,417	-10.8%

Methodology and Sources

EDUCATION

Head Start

Children enrolled in a Head Start program as of June 30, 1992. The Head Start program serves children between ages three and five who, due to economic factors, are at risk of educational failure. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the three- to five-year-old population in 1990.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Region 5, Office of Head Start Administration; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles

State-Funded Preschool Education

Children receiving state-funded preschool education refers to the number of children, ages three to five, enrolled in the state-funded Children at Risk of Academic Failure program as of June 30, 1992. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the three- to five-year-old population in 1990.

Source:Illinois State Board of Education, Early Childhood Education Section; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary

Education Finance

A school district's operational revenue per-student tells the amount a district has available to educate students. Per-pupil operational revenue is the revenue generated by local property taxes and state and federal aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular school year. The attendance rate is calculated by taking the average of the best three months (the same formula used in the calculation of the General State Aid). The local contributions consist of the operating tax rate multiplied by the Equal Assessed Value in 1990, and the money that is generated through the Corporate Personal Property Replacement fund in 1990.

The average per-pupil expenditure was compared to the recommended level of funding suggested by the Legislative Task Force on School Finance. The Task Force suggests a 1990 spending level of approximately $4,053 for an adequate K-12 education. This figure was increased by the rate of inflation to determine a 1991 adequacy level.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education; Urban League of Chicago

Special Education

This indicator represents the number of children, under 19, for which a reimbursement was made under Public Law 94-142 and Public Law 89-313 in 1980 and 1991. These students need not have been enrolled the entire school year to be counted. A rate is constructed by comparing these figures to the under 19 population in 1980 and 1990.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education State Reimbursement File; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B15, Table 48; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1-A

HEALTH

Births Without First Trimester Prenatal Care

The percent of live births without first trimester prenatal care is computed by dividing the number of births without prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy by the total number of births. The total number of births does not include births where the month when prenatal care began was unknown.

Source:Special Tabulations of Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File for the years 1980 and 1991, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago

Low Birth Weight Babies

The rate of low birth weight is computed by dividing the number of infants born with weights less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) and dividing by the number of live births. This figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain a rate per 1,000 births. A positive change indicates an increase in the incidence of low birth weight while a negative number denotes a decrease in the rate over the 11-year period.

Source: 1980 data, Vital Statistics Illinois 1980. State of Illinois, Department of Public Health, November 1983; 1991 data, Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

Infant Mortality

The rate of infant mortality is computed by dividing the number of deaths of persons under one year of age by the total number of live births that year and multiplying by 1,000. The years 1982 to 1986 and 1987 to 1991 were grouped to generate sufficient number to calculate rates. The percent change in the infant mortality rate shows the changes in the rate of infant mortality. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate while a negative number denotes a decrease between the time spans.

Source: 1982 -1989 data, Vital Statistics Illinois. State of Illinois; 1990 data, Special Tabulation of Illinois Department of Public Health vital records data tapes, Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago; 1991 data, Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

SPECIAL NEEDS

High Risk Family Formation Index

This indicator counts the number of first births where the mother was under the age of

twenty, had less than twelve years of schooling, and was unmarried at the time of the birth of her child. This number is then divided by the total number of the first births to obtain a percentage of first births where the mother had these characteristics.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File

Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those children where the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which are eventually proved unfounded. We present unduplicated counts. That is, a child was only counted once during a given year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the population in 1990.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children, and DCFS; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1-A

Children in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children in foster homes, homes of relatives, group homes and institutions as of June 30, 1985, and June 30, 1992.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Poverty by Family Structure 1979 and 1989

The poverty rate for a family of a particular size is determined by comparing family income to an inflation-adjusted poverty threshold originally developed by the Social Security Administration. In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3A; Illinois State Board of Education State Reimbursement File; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census; General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B15, Table 181

Median Family Income 1979 and 1989

This indicator is generated by dividing all income figures into two parts in which half are below a particular figure and half are above that figure. These income figures include families that have no income. 1979 numbers are multiplied by an adjustment factor derived from the consumer price index to adjust for inflation.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File A; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC80-1-C15

Children Receiving AFDC 1980 and 1991

This figure is computed by dividing the number of children under the age of 19 whose families receive AFDC funds by the number of children under age 19 in the general population in each county. The 1991 population figures from the 1990 Census are used to compute the rate.

Source: Special Tabulation, Illinois Department of Public Aid 1980 and 1991; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census; General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B15, Table 48

Excessive Housing Costs

This indicator is computed by the U.S. Census by adding together monthly rent or mortgage costs with selected utility costs, taxes, and insurance costs and dividing this figure by monthly household income. Owned housing units include condominiums, houses, and mobile homes, and reflect mortgaged and unmortgaged property. For this indicator we have only included information for households earning less than $20,000 annually in 1989. For a small number of households a computation could not be made.

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File A

Unemployment

The unemployment rate represents the average (over 12 months) percent of all persons unemployed in 1980 and 1991.

Source:Illinois Department of Employment Security

DEMOGRAPHICS

Source: 1980 data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census. General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B15, Table 48; 1990 data, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles

Determination of Rural and Urban

For the purposes of this report a rural county is defined as one which is not part of a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; or one which is a part of a metropolitan statistical area but has a population of less than 60,000. All other counties are considered urban. There are 84 rural counties in Illinois.

Endnotes

EDUCATION

[1] *Maureen M. Edwards, "Building Conditions, Parental Involvement and Student Achievement in the D.C. Public School System," master's thesis, Georgetown University, May 1991. The study found achievement on standardized tests would be 5 to 11 percent higher if the physical conditions of the buildings were improved.*

[2] *Based on 1989 population.*

[3] *U.S. Bureau of the Census.*

[4] *Hickrod, G. Alan, "Guilty Governments," Center for the Study of Educational Finances at Illinois State University.*

HEALTH

[1] *Illinois Department of Public Health. "A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Health Insurance Plan for Children." June 1992.*

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. "Troubling Trends: The Health of America's Next Generation." (Washington, D.C.: National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, 1990).*

[4] *National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. "Death Before Life: The Tragedy of Infant Mortality." (Washington, D.C.: National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, 1988).*

[5] *Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Rural Health, "Selected Facts for Illinois' Rural Counties." May 1993.*

[6] *Institute of Medicine. "Preventing Low Birth Weight." (Washington D.C.: National Academy Press, 1985).*

[7] *This figure does not include those counties where a change in rate could not be calculated.*

SPECIAL NEEDS

[1] *National Council on State Legislatures. " Child Welfare and the States: 50 State Survey" 1986.*

[2] *New permanency goals are being suggested by the BH Reform Panel on Permanency Goals.*

[3] *Human Services Report. Department of Children and Family Services: FY 1988-1991.*

[4] *Newberger, E., C. Newberger, R. Hampton. "Child Abuse: The Current Theory and Future Research Needs." Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry. Vol:22. pp.262-268. 1983.*

[5] *Robert George, Ph.D., Stephen Grant and Katherine Casey with Jon Van Voorhis and Major Robinson. Substitute Care in Illinois: 1977-1991. A working paper of the Children's Policy Project, Chapin Halls Center for Children at the University of Chicago. 1992.*

[6] *Ibid.*

ECONOMIC SECURITY

[1] *Children's Defense Fund. "How Poverty Damages Children." (Washington D.C.: July, 1993).*

[2] *U.S. Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. "Child Support Enforcement." (Washington D.C. p.5) quoted in the Final Report of the National Commission on Children. "Beyond Rhetoric: A New American Agenda for Children and Families." (Washington D.C. 1991).*

[3] *Women Employed Institute. "Working Women Fact Sheet." (Chicago, August, 1993)*

[4] *Valerie Polakow, "Lives on the Edge - Single Mothers and their Children in the Other America" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993). This thought-provoking book provides an excellent overview of the poverty and struggle for survival faced by single mothers and their children.*

[5] *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "AFDC Benefits in Illinois: Inadequate to Cover Basic Living Costs, Low By Comparison to other States." (Washington D.C. June, 1990).*

[6] *Center on Budget Priorities, "Where Have All the Dollars Gone?" (Washington, D.C. August, 1992).*

[7] *Crain's Chicago Business. "Demographics." (Chicago, July 5, 1993).*

LEGEND FOR TABLES

[1] *An asterisk is substituted for a rate if the rate is based on a numerator less than 10 and/or a denominator less than 100. These criteria have been adopted to avoid publishing rates that are subject to especially large fluctuations.*

[2] *The percentage change in the number of children in foster care should be interpreted carefully. From 1985 to 1992 there has been substantial improvement in the county identifiers in the raw data from which this information was drawn. Therefore, some of the increase in the number of children in foster care may be due to improvements in the quality of data as opposed to an actual increase in the number of children in care in any one county. In addition, these data are counts, not rates in the child population. This further complicates comparisons between counties and across years.*

Acknowledgements

Illinois Kids Count: Imagine the Possibilities was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to disadvantaged children. Illinois Kids Count is a part of a state and national Kids Count effort to marshal information about children in a manner that creates a deeper public understanding and establishes guidelines for holding each of us accountable to the goals we set for our children.

The printing of this report was made possible in part by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and Kraft General Foods.

The design of this report, and editing assistance, was provided by Desktop Edit Shop, and it was printed by Consolidated Press, Inc. Special thanks to Jim and Sharon McGowan at Desktop, and Kevin Walsh at Consolidated for their expert assistance and support.

We would like to acknowledge the following people who assisted in collecting the data on the well-being of children. Without their help, this report would not have been possible.

A portion of the data was supplied by Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. We would like to thank Robert Goerge, Ph.D., Stephen Grant, Maria Alvarado, Allen Harden, and Bong Joo Lee, Ph.D. at Chapin Hall.

Voices would like to thank Bill Hinrichs and Katie Henderson at the Illinois State Board of Education, Katie Williams at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ollie Crossley at the Illinois Department of Employment Security, and Gail Lieberman at the Illinois State Board of Education.

Voices also gratefully acknowledges foundations that have provided operating support since founding Voices in 1987: The Chicago Community Trust, Colman Fund for the Well-Being of Children and Youth, Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, Prince Charitable Trusts, and Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.

Authors

The authors of this report are Ami Nagle, Chuck Shubart and Regina McGraw. The views expressed in this document are solely the responsibility of Voices for Illinois Children.

Kids Count Advisory Committee

The following members of the Kids Count Advisory Committee gave generously of their time and expertise in reading over the first draft of this report. Voices for Illinois Children thanks them for their comments, insights, and commitment to improving the well-being of the children of this state.

Constance Ackert, M.S.W., Executive Director, Illinois Action for Children

Barbara T. Bowman, M.A., D.H.L., Dean of Graduate Studies, Erikson Institute

Malcolm Bush, Ph.D., President, Woodstock Institute

Joan Kennelly, Director of Maternal and Child Health Data Improvement Project, School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago

Richard Laine, Executive Director, Coalition for Educational Rights

Margaret O'Flynn, M.D., Chief of Staff, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago; Board of Directors, Voices for Illinois Children

Eleanor Revelle, League of Women Voters of Illinois

Stephen E. Saunders, M.D., M.P.H., Chief, Division of Family Health, Illinois Dept. of Public Health

Matt Stagner, Ph.D., Study Director, Round Table on Effective Services, National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Mark Testa, Ph.D., Associate Professor, School of Social Services Administration, University of Chicago

Voices for Illinois Children
Board of Directors

John E. Rhine, Chairman
Partner
Rhine and Ernest
Mount Carmel, Illinois

Michael Freeborn, Vice Chair
Partner
Freeborn & Peters
Chicago, Illinois

Marvin Cohen, Vice Chair
Director, Children, Youth & Families Initiative
Chicago Community Trust
Chicago, Illinois

Mickie Silverstein, Secretary
Highland Park, Illinois

Jeanette Bitter
Quincy, Illinois

Lorraine Barba
Kenilworth, Illinois

Margaret R. Blackshere
Secretary/Treasurer
Illinois AFL-CIO
Chicago, Illinois

Anita Broms
Principal
George Howland School for the Arts
Chicago, Illinois

Willard Bunn III
Chairman and CEO
Banc One Illinois Corporation
Evanston, Illinois

Weston R. Christopherson
Lake Forest, Illinois

John C. Colman
Glencoe, Illinois

Milton Davis
Chairman
South Shore Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Roxanne J. Decyk
Vice President, Sales and Marketing Polymers
Amoco Oil Company
Chicago, Illinois

James Glasser
Chairman, President & CEO
GATX
Chicago, Illinois

Kathleen L. Halloran
Vice President, Information Services
& General Accounting
Northern Illinois Gas Company
Aurora, Illinois

Sister Julia Huiskamp
Catholic Urban Programs
East St. Louis, Illinois

Adrienne Osborne Ives
Bloomington, Illinois

Sokoni Karanja
Executive Director
Center for New Horizons
Chicago, Illinois

George Kelm
President and CEO
Sahara Coal Company, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Elliot Lehman
Co-Chairman
Fel-Pro, Inc.
Skokie, Illinois

Richard Mandel
Partner
Mandel, Lipton & Stevenson, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

James Mitchell, III
Executive Vice President
The Northern Trust Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Margaret O'Flynn, M.D.
Chief of Staff
Children's Memorial Hospital
Chicago, Illinois

Jeanne Rhodes
Vice President and Account Supervisor
BBDO
Chicago, Illinois

Brazilian Thurman
Associate Director
DeKalb County Coordinated Child Care
DeKalb, Illinois

Helen Weigle
Highland Park, Illinois

Bernice Weissbourd
President
Family Focus, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Edward Williams
Senior Vice President
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Voices for Illinois Children
Committee of 100

Jean Adams, Rockford,
William Albers, M.D., Peoria
Blanca Almonte, Oak Park
Susan Anderson, Chicago
Lucy Ascoli, Chicago
Tom Berkshire, Springfield
Robert L. Berner, Jr., Esq., Chicago
Judith S. Block, Chicago
Lynda Bowen, Chicago
Barbara Bowman, Chicago
David Boyd, Chicago
David Bristow, Effingham
Linda Clemmons, Harrisburg
Willie Cole, Chicago
Margaret J. Collins
Robert Cronin, Chicago
Susan Crown, Chicago
Mary Ellen Durbin, Lombard
Jacquie Eddleman, Ph.D., Dongola
Effie Ellis, M.D., Chicago
Nancy Popel Elson, Canton
M. Fisher, M.D., M.P.H, Chicago
H. Garry Gardner, M.D., Darien
John R. Giegerich, Bloomington
Barbara Gladney, Urbana
John R. Goldrick, Bloomington
Liza Goldwasser, Urbana
Roger Hannan, Mounds
Theresa Harmon, Harrisburg
Irving B. Harris, Chicago
Natalie Heineman, Chicago
Thomas Herr, M.D., Moline
Barbara Barrett Hicks, Ph.D., Decatur
Marilyn Holsinger, Quincy
Martha Jantho, Chicago
Charlotte E. Johnson, Alton
Lucinda Lee Katz, Chicago
Margaret Kennedy, Rockford
Marjorie Klopper, Freeburg
Patrick W. Kocian, Elmhurst
Arthur Kohrman, M.D., Chicago
Frank Kopecky, Springfield
Jim Kuhn, Glen Ellyn
Marjorie LaFont, Peoria
Betty Lazarus, Urbana
Helen Levin, Champaign
Meryl Lipton, Evanston
Edward Lis, M.D., Flossmoor
Sister Candida Lund, Chancellor, River Forest
Thelma Malone, Marion
Susan Manilow, Chicago
Martin E. Marty, Chicago
Reverend Daniel Matos, Chicago
Kay Mayberry, Broughton
Timothy McCormick, Emden
Thelma Merchant, Chicago
Donna Morrison, Springfield
James Nowlan, Springfield
Shawn O'Neil, Murphysboro
Ernest Ojeda, Chicago
Virginia Ojeda, Chicago
James Paulissen, Wheaton
William Pinsof, Ph.D., Chicago
Joyce Poll, Chicago
Pedro A. Poma, M.D., Melrose Park
Joyce Pyatt, Benton
William H. Rentschler, Lake Forest
Harold Richman, Ph.D, Chicago
Mark Rosenberg, M.D., Barrington
Ruth Rothstein, Chicago
Sister Beth Marie Ruder, Effingham
Judee Sauget, Sauget
Joan C. Scott, Lewistown
W. John Shane, Danville
Jerome Skurka, M.D., Aurora
Kenneth B. Smith, President, Chicago
The Honorable Judge Conway Spanton, Geneseo
Rodman A. St.Clair, Alton
Carolyn Stone, Springfield
Vincent G. Thomas, Rock Island
Bowen Tucker, Arlington Heights
Artur Velasquez, Palos Hills
Robert O. Viets, Peoria
Bernice Wax, Champaign
The Honorable Milton Wharton, East St.Louis
Susan Wigoda, Skokie
Doris Williams, Chicago
Michael Woods, Champaign
Quentin Young, M.D., Chicago
James Zacharias, President, Chicago
Christine Zak-Edmonds, East Peoria

Voices for Illinois Children
208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone: 312/ 456-0600
FAX: 312/ 456-0088

Illinois Kids Count
Supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE